



The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COLONEL JOHN WARD HOOTED.

STORMY RECEPTION AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

London, December 10.
At the Trade Union Congress there was a stormy scene. After Mr. Tom Mann had delivered a vigorous speech favouring peace with Soviet Russia and the immediate raising of the blockade, Colonel John Ward, M.P., entered the Hall and demanded a hearing. He met with a hostile reception and was booed and greeted with cries of "Traitor!" and "Renegade!" Eventually Colonel Ward was allowed to speak. He denounced the Bolsheviks and declared that they ruled by force of terrorism over a reluctant people.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MR. WALTER LONG'S STATEMENT.

London, December 10.
In the House of Commons, in the debate on the Naval Estimates, Mr. Walter Long pointed out that the Estimates of £157,000,000 were £167,000,000 less than last year. The personnel of the Navy had been reduced since the armistice from 400,000 to 150,000 and out of over one thousand contracts for ships being constructed at the armistice, 611 had been cancelled; 319 ships were completed, leaving 75 to be completed. The cancellations had saved £46,000,000. The Navy must be reduced gradually, and the Government did not intend a reduction which would make us insecure at home or unable to do our duty by the Empire. In view of changed conditions as a result of the war it was unreasonable to ask the Admiralty to produce at present a definite policy which might turn out to be wholly mistaken, but the Admiralty was continuously and carefully examining the problems and would be ready with recommendations, when it could see ahead in truer perspective. It would be criminal to destroy our battleships which were the most magnificent in the world, because we were told that the air was going to replace the Navy. The Admiralty was scientifically examining the submarine problem, and undoubtedly the greatest progress would be made in dealing therewith. There had been wonderful strides in learning the mysteries of sound under water and the Admiralty believed these scientific developments a more probable solution of the difficulties than the abandonment of capital ships, which were still essential to secure victory in the event of a great conflict. The Admiralty would welcome any arrangement whereby the Chief Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force would meet periodically in order to concert their plans. (Cheers.) He concluded by showing that the flag in British Empire waters was essential for the prestige, trade and prosperity of the Empire. The Admiralty would do its utmost to economise consistently with the security of the Empire and the efficiency of the Navy. (Cheers.)

Later.
In the debate of the Naval estimates, Sir Kinloch Cooke suggested the holding of a Conference in conjunction with representatives of the Dominions for the purpose of framing a true Imperial Naval Policy.

Mr. Flannery emphasised the great Imperial duty of the Government of co-ordinating the Navy of the Empire.

SILVER DOLLARS FOR CHINA.

BRITISH BANKS AFFECTED BY AMERICAN SCHEME.

London, December 10.
Commenting on the news that the American Treasury has arranged to sell silver dollars to China through the medium of American Banks there, the Times says the arrangement will obviously place the British Exchange Bank's operating in China at a disadvantage, since they will be only able to purchase the silver dollars from American Banks. It remains to be seen what terms the American Banks will demand from the English Exchange Banks for silver, and perhaps the valuable services which the Exchange Banks have been able to render the American Banks in the past, will not be forgotten by the latter in the use of its monopoly, but the effect of the arrangement will, of course, enable American Banks to purchase sterling bills on more favourable terms than the British Banks.

CHINESE LABOUR CORPS.

TO RECEIVE WAR MEDAL.

London, December 10.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Aneurin Williams Mr. Churchill stated that Chinese labourers enrolled in the Labour Corps will receive the British War Medal in bronze.

AMERICA AND NECESSITOUS COUNTRIES.

London, December 11.
Lord Swaythling, just returned from America, interviewed on the problem of supplying Europe in face of the increasing difficulty of payment owing to the high American exchange, said the deadlock was removable only by international agreement. He suggested the suspension of payments for three years for imports of machinery and raw materials by buyers in necessitous countries, the Governments concerned guaranteeing the exporters against loss.

FINANCING EUROPE.

Paris, December 10.
According to the Liberte, the American Bankers' Association, whose representatives recently conferred with the British and Belgian Economic Missions in Paris, has issued a statement announcing the establishment of a National Committee for financing Europe. A loan will be issued by the United States of between two and four billion dollars, in long term credits, with the object of stabilising exchanges. The public is invited to subscribe to the bonds which are of fifty dollars each.

INDO-CHINA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Paris, December 10.
M. Long, the Deputy for Drome, has been appointed Governor General of Indo-China.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES.

TERMS BEING FURTHER CONSIDERED.

London, December 10.
In the House of Commons, Sir Kinloch Cooke asked the terms of settlement between the Government and the employees of the Royal Naval Dockyard, Hongkong. Mr. Macnamara stated that owing to dissatisfaction with the July award, the matter was being further considered.

THE U.S. COAL SETTLEMENT.

Indianapolis, December 11.
Reviewing the coal settlement, the miners have issued a statement pointing out that neither the operators nor the miners will be allowed to change the basis of settlement and no discrimination by the operators will be permitted. They affirm that the mine workers are fully confident in the President and have a profound regard for his will and judgment.

CHINA'S PEACE DELEGATE.

RETURNING TO CHINA.

Nice, December 9.
Lut Seng-tsing, the Foreign Minister and head of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference, has departed for Marseilles, from where he is embarking for China.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

INDENTURED CHINESE LABOUR.

Singapore, December 13.
It is understood on good authority that the Imperial Government is not prepared to sanction or to advise the reintroduction of indentured Chinese labour into Malaya.

A HUGE LANDSLIDE.

Singapore, December 13.
A huge landslide has occurred at Kepoi, near Gopeng, Perak, during blasting operations at a quarry. The coolie lines and vegetable gardens were wiped out and the public road blocked.

POULET ABANDONS FLIGHT.

Singapore, December 13.
The French Consul here informs me that the French aviator Poulet has given up his flight at Moulmen owing to engine trouble and spare parts not being available.

SCRAPPING U.S. BOATS.

Shanghai, December 13.
The American Navy is junking the gunboats Villalobos, Elcano, Samar and Quiros (all of which are on the Yangtze.) Boats of the Eagle type are coming to the Asiatic Station.

GENERAL GAIDA ENTERTAINED.

Shanghai, December 13.
Wang Yi-tang is entertaining Gaida, the Czech-Slovak General who is here from Vladivostok, to dinner, to-day.

HEAVY FINES FOR HOARDING RICE.

Singapore, December 12.
Fines ranging from \$500 to \$100 have been imposed here for hoarding rice and for selling rice above the fixed price.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EMPIRE UNITY.

London, Dec. 10.
Colonel Amery, presiding at a lecture on problems of the West Indies at the Royal Society of Arts, said the future of the West Indies was part of the whole great problem of imperial unity and development and only by the solution of it would we be able to free the future. To restore our financial position we must look to keeping and strengthening the Empire, not to getting rid of any part. He scouted the ill-informed suggestions as to the possibility of disposing of the West Indies or any essential part of the empire as part of a mere cash transaction. The suggestion of political union with Canada was entirely different. He aspired to a condition of Imperial trade, preference wherein each country under the flag would take its part in development with every other. We had established, he hoped for good and all, the principle of preference in the Budget of the United Kingdom. It was a new and definite conception of Imperial unity. This did not mean merely preference in customs duties, it meant preference in shipping, in public contracts and in every other sphere of activities in which opportunity was open to us of choosing between foreign countries and our own people. In short it meant conservation of economic energies within our own frontiers.

AMERICAN NAVY.

London, Dec. 10.
The Naval General Board, in recommending for the building programme for 1921 two battleships, one battlecruiser, ten scoutcruisers, five destroyers, flotilla leaders, and six submarines says the Navy of the United States should by 1925 equal the most powerful in the world.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

Indianapolis, Dec. 10.
The coal strike in ended. The terms of settlement provide for immediate resumption on a 14 per cent. advance and the appointment of a Commission to endeavour to determine within two months the basis of a new wage agreement.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 8, 9 & 10.)

EUROPEAN WARDER KILLED.

STABBED TO DEATH BY ESCAPING CONVICTS.

INDIAN ALSO DIES FROM WOUNDS.

This morning, at about 4 o'clock, a tragedy occurred at the Victoria Gaol which has created a very deep impression in the Colony. Four Chinese convicts broke loose from gaol and one of them murdered a European warder, besides wounding two Indian warders, one of whom has since died.

The story, as gathered by our reporter (the officials of the Gaol being reticent on the matter) is shortly thus:—At about 4 o'clock this morning, a convict, who was on duty at the "E" ward, was seated at his desk, about 20 feet from the ward. The ward in question comprises 16 cells, each cell housing one prisoner. One convict, who was serving a term of imprisonment for ten years for burglary, and was engaged at the goal on tin smithery, broke the cell lock, came out, succeeded in getting behind the European warder and stabbed him thirteen times. Eight wounds were inflicted on the head, one on the side of the body, one on the groin and three on the back. It may be mentioned that the European warders are all armed with revolvers when on duty, while the Indians are not thus equipped.

The convict later seized the dead warder's revolver and the bunch of keys of the different cells under his charge, when an Indian warder, who was also on duty not far away from the scene, seeing what had happened, rushed to where Speed lay. The Chinese prisoner was, however, a match for him, and levelled him with two stab wounds in the chest. Another Indian guard, attracted by the commotion, made a brave dash at the prisoner. He seized the knife and held him fast in his grip, but the prisoner struggled furiously, with the result that the weapon cut the Indian severely on the palm and wrist.

Having disposed of these three warders—the only ones on duty in this particular ward—the prisoner, with the aid of the bunch of keys that he had removed from the person of the European warder, opened three of the cells and succeeded in releasing three prisoners, one of whom was serving seven years for armed robbery, another five years for a similar offence, and the third six months for returning from banishment.

What happened after this is somewhat vague. The convicts are reported to have escaped by scaling the prison wall, facing a blind alley in Staunton Street, otherwise known as the Old Bailey wall. It is said that the four men made good their escape with the aid of a rope and with the assistance of confederates outside. An examination of the wall that the prisoners are supposed to have got over lends some colour to the belief that the escaped convicts were working in collusion with other men outside, who, it is said, had a rope and civilian garments ready. On the other hand, the theory of the men being assisted by outside confederates is discounted in some quarters, and one report which reaches us says that the men discarded their prison clothes before getting away and that these were left in the Gaol.

The alarm was sounded at the Victoria Gaol just after this, and everybody, policemen and warders, rushed to the prison, but it was too late, for the convicts had disappeared and the European warder was lifeless, whilst the two Indians were bleeding profusely from their wounds.

An enquiry into the death of the murdered warder is to be held to-morrow in Mr. J. R. Wood's Court at the Magistracy. The warder, James Leslie Speed, was 32 years of age, and had recently been demobilised after being in the 1st Battalion of the Buffs during the war.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

It will come as a great shock to many of his friends here to learn of the death of Mr. D. H. Morrison, late third engineer of the s.s. Kweichow, which took place under particularly distressing circumstances.

The deceased was run over by a motor car, which, after the accident, was driven off, and has up to the time of writing not been traced by the Police.

The discovery was made by the Police at about 10 p.m. last night when they came across the body lying in a pool of blood on Connaught Road West, at a locality to the east of Whiteley Street. The skull was badly crushed, which showed that death must have occurred instantaneously.

The late Mr. Morrison had lately joined the Kweichow from the Hupeh. He was 40 years of age.

Enquiries made later bring out the fact that the Police are not certain as to whether it is a case of accident. Two other theories, murder or suicide, are mentioned, and with a view to finding out the real circumstances of the case, the Police are making strict investigations.

It appears that the deceased was killed whilst on his way back to his ship. His body was brought in a car to No. 7 Police Station, from where it was conveyed to the Public Mortuary and later identified by the Captain of the Kweichow.

DAY BY DAY.

A daring robbery took place at Yaumati in the early hours of this morning. Six men, to all appearances harmless, entered an eating house at No. 89, Shanghai Street, and partook of the meal that was placed before them. When the time came for paying the bill, one of the men put his hand into his pocket, and brought out—not money, but a revolver which he pointed at the accountant. His fellows, who were armed with daggers, then investigated the contents of the cash register from which they extracted a sum of \$30.30. Clothing to the value of \$21.50 also was stolen before the robbers made their exit.

had not been married very long. His wife and a seven-months-old baby were to have arrived in the Colony soon. Before joining the Gaol staff, deceased belonged to the R.G.A. He volunteered for active service in 1915 and was wounded.

The official report of the incident states:—A serious outbreak is reported to have occurred at the Victoria Gaol at 4 o'clock this morning. One prisoner got out of his cell, liberated three others and attacked the warders with a knife. The warder Speed was murdered and two Indian warders seriously injured. The murderers escaped from a wall of the branch prison by means of a rope. They took away the deceased's revolver. A blood-stained instrument, crudely and recently made, was found in a small lane off Staunton Street. The funeral takes place this afternoon. The cortege will leave Victoria Gaol at 4.45, passing the Monument at 5.30.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Later.
The Indian warder who was the first to go to the aid of the European warder, died this morning at 11.30 in hospital while being operated upon. The doctor's opinion was that death was due to shock as a result of the wounds.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 3 1/4 d.

THE SHIPPING DISPUTE.

MEN STILL DETERMINED TO STRIKE.

As we indicated on Saturday, the week-end proved to be an important one so far as the dispute between the owners of certain ships and the officers and engineers is concerned. On Saturday a definite offer of arbitration was made by the Guilds on behalf of the men, but the latter received in reply ignored the offer.

At a meeting held at the Astor House Hotel yesterday, at which there were between fifty and sixty members of the Guilds present, it was stated that no acceptance of the offer of arbitration had been received and consequently the arrangements for the strike would be proceeded with. The members were unanimous that once that stage has been reached, no offer of arbitration could then be entertained. The offer of arbitration by two of the Chinese Companies was also considered, but in view of the small minority of boats involved and the prospect of the general scale of wages being jeopardised thereby, it was resolved not to treat with these two offers. Only a general offer of arbitration could be considered.

The meeting went on to consider ways and means in the event of a strike, and three sub-committees were formed, these to deal with housing, the striking men, cabbing, and general purposes. Arrangements have been made to house the men at the Seamen's Institute and the Sailors' Home. It was also arranged that all notices should be handed in by Wednesday next at noon.

We learn that the officers and engineers of s.s. Dayawong have to-day handed in their notices.

BORSTAL TREATMENT.

The Borstal Association, in its report for the year ended March 31, records that 610 boys were released to the care of the Association. Of these 499 are satisfactory, 66 are unsatisfactory (the licences of 28 of these have been revoked), and 45 have been re-convicted, of whom 32 have been returned to Borstal institutions for further training. Of those discharged, 333 went into the Army. Of the 113 girls released from Borstal institutions during the year, 58 are reported to have been satisfactory, 40 unsatisfactory (the licences of 26 of these have been revoked), and 15 have been re-convicted. The association, in appealing for further support, states that a great increase in the volume of work, added to the present high prices, has exhausted its resources. The State subscribes to its funds double the amount collected voluntarily.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

City Hall—Hongkong Branch Club's Exhibition.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the
"Telegraph."]

NOTE TO GERMANY.

Paris, Dec. 9.
The Supreme Council's note to Germany was presented tonight. It repudiates Germany's alleged right to demand (as compensation for the absence of the American delegates in the Commissions—until the United States has ratified the Treaty) any modification of the clauses concerning the surrender of criminals and return of war prisoners. It emphasises that the Treaty operates when Germany and three of the principal Allies have ratified it. The note points out that France has frequently declared her willingness to liberate war prisoners directly the Treaty is enforced. The Supreme Council declines to recognise objections to the demanded compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings and the provision of eventual measures formulated in the note of 1st Nov. A separate reply is appended regarding the German note on Scapa Flow. The Allies express willingness to equitably examine the German objections to the Allied selections of floating docks, cranes, tugs and dredgers if it can be shown that the demands are likely to seriously prejudice Germany's capacity to satisfactorily maintain her river navigation or like vital economic interests. Referring to the last paragraph of the protocol (where—under military enforcement for infringements of the Treaty is reserved by the Allies) the note says that signature of the protocol and deposit of ratifications will determine the operation of the Treaty and the consequent state of peace which will be guaranteed by the general Treaty stipulations as well as by the ordinary methods recognised by international law. Until the Treaty operates the Supreme Council reminds Germany for the last time that denunciation of the armistice is sufficient to give the Allied armies full latitude with a view to the military measures they may judge to be necessary. "In this spirit we expect signature of the Treaty without delay and the deposit of ratification."

Referring to the sinkings at Scapa the note sharply repudiates the German declaration that the destruction in nowise constituted a violation of Germany's obligations and that the blame for the destruction lay with the Allies themselves. The Council declares that it considers this nothing but an inexplicable attempt to wilfully delay enforcement of the Treaty and the definite restoration of peace. In view of the circumstances the Allies consider the Germans cannot repudiate responsibility or seek in arbitration a solution of acts of war the settlement of which belongs to the Allies.

VARITY RUGGER.

London, Dec. 9.
At rugger Cambridge beat Oxford by 7 to 5 at Queens Club. The weather was foggy and overcast, there had been frost which made the ground hardish. There were 15,000 spectators including His Majesty and Prince Henry. Oxford scrumming well and handling brilliantly had five-sixths of the play in the opening half but the only score was a penalty goal by Lewis of Cambridge fifteen minutes after the start. On the resumption, in three minutes Crole scored a try for Oxford, Havard converting. Four minutes later Smallwood dropped a goal for Cambridge. Oxford continued stronger for a little while but latterly the Cambridge forwards played up splendidly. Woldcock, the Oxford half back, was off the field the whole of the second half.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

New York, Dec. 9.
The Sulgrave Institute announces the establishment of three scholarships for British boys, also scholarships for six British and six French boys who are orphaned sons of ex-officials. Some of the latter are tentatively to be sent to the State School of Agriculture.

DIAMOND WRIST WATCHES GUARANTEED GENUINE.

The undermentioned firms have just purchased a small consignment of these Watches from Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., and as these were bought before the recent advance in Swiss values, and Exchange settled at 53d, they are now offered at remarkably cheap prices.—Please call on—

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the
"Telegraph."]

NORTH-WEST FRONTIERS.

London, Dec. 9.
Reuter learns that on 1st Dec five hundred Waziris attacked a train near Thal on the North-West Indian Frontier, killing 36 and wounding 50 and capturing the rifles and two Lewis guns belonging to train escort. Retaliatory measures are being taken.

A MEXICAN PLOT.

Washington, Dec. 9.
A memorandum by Senator Fall submitted to President Wilson on the 5th Dec. states that Mexican extremists supported by Carranza plotted a revolution in the United States. The movement was planned to begin with a general strike last November when one Western and two Pacific ports were to be seized and a new capital established in Colorado, and when the revolution succeeded the Mexicans were to be given as a reward the border states acquired by the United States in 1843. Details of the plot have been obtained from the minutes of a meeting of extremists held in Mexico City on 15th October.

COAL SAVING MEASURES.

Washington, Dec. 9.
The Fuel Administrator has issued drastic nation-wide regulations for the purpose of saving coal. All lighting of streets must be curtailed and stores and factories rationed both as to lighting and heating. All manufacturing plants, except those making necessary products, must reduce their operations to not exceed three days a week, while the electric railway service will be reduced to a minimum, no places of entertainment will be allowed lights except from seven to eleven in the evening and all office lights must be extinguished by four in the afternoon.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

London, Dec. 9.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Baird said the Home Secretary was aware that certain persons were at present carrying on revolutionary propaganda in Britain with the object of abolishing Parliamentary Government and establishing a Government on the lines of the Russian Soviet system. Some of those concerned were of foreign origin. In one case money was brought from abroad and in others there was a suspicion that it was being done. The total amount was probably not large. Information regarding British subscriptions was not sufficiently complete to justify publication.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the
"Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, Dec. 9.
In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill said he had received no information showing that Germany's making efforts to organise for army offensive purposes. All the evidence went to show that the regular army was being reduced in general accordance with the peace terms. The regular army or defence force, was at its maximum in August when it was estimated at five hundred thousand. Its present strength was estimated at 390,000 men and under the treaty these were to be reduced to two hundred thousand in addition there were seventy thousand mobile armed constabulary distributed among the larger towns. There were also civic militias of peace time origin, the event of serious local disturbances. The Peace Conference was at present considering the question of these organisations.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

London, December 10th.
In the House of Commons, Captain Ormsby Gore suggested that the most recent moral and material progress report of the Raj should be taken as a model for the annual reports of Crown Colonies. Colonel Amery replied that, as a result of the recommendations of the committee appointed by Mr. Walter Long, he hoped that these reports in future would be more interesting and the accompanying statistics more valuable for trade.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

London, December 10th.
Presiding at the P. & O. meeting, Lord Inchcape said that the company now controlled 427 steamers with a tonnage of over two and a quarter millions. It would be a long time before freights and fares were reduced to the pre-war basis owing to the enormous increase in the cost of working the steamers. Large mail steamers of the Morea class would shortly be recommissioned, and he hoped that all their trades would shortly be normal and that mail steamers to the East, Far East and Australia would be restored to their old regularity. Also, he hoped to be able to meet public requirements in regard to passages in a few weeks. The Company had decided to transfer gradually from coal to oil fuel. They were satisfied that it would be possible soon to secure adequate supplies of oil all over the world. The difficulty of driving large ships at high speed by internal combustion engines would be surmounted in time. At present steam could be raised for reciprocated and turbine engines by oil fuel at a cost no greater than that of coal, and with very much less waste of human tissue.

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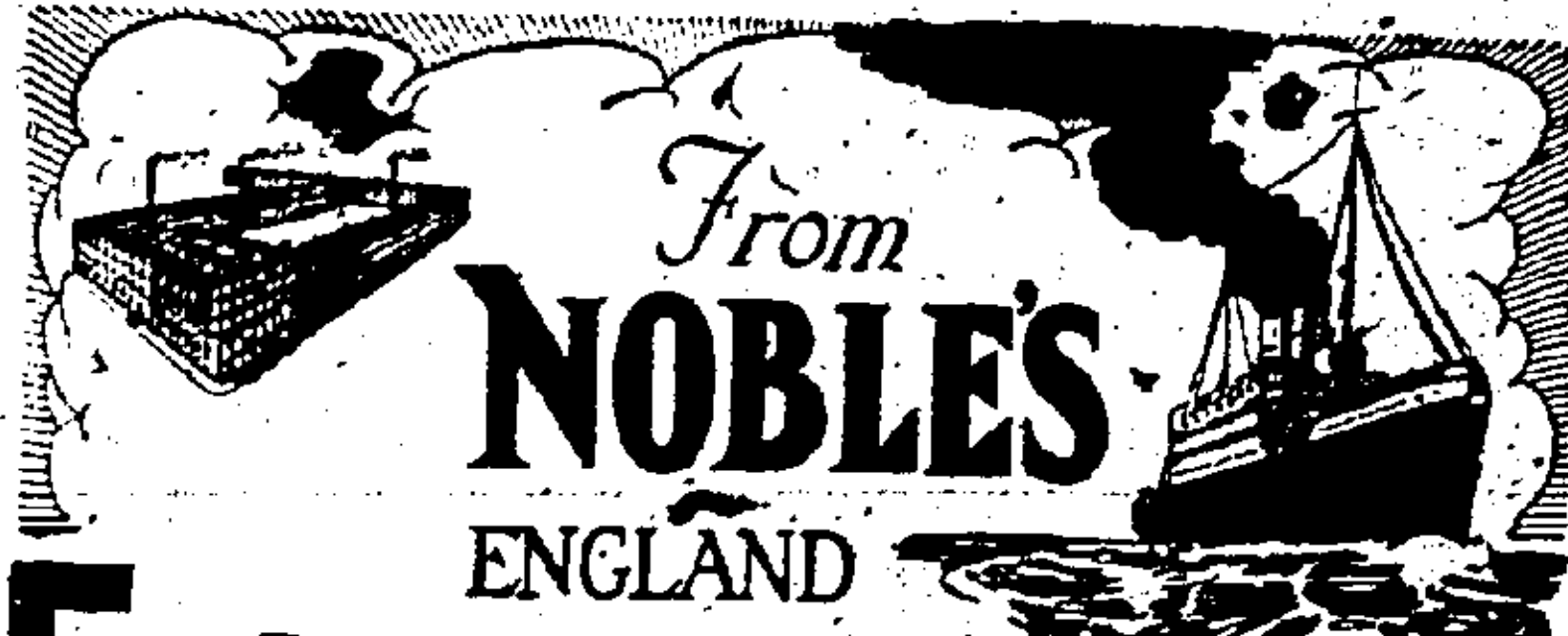


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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

London, Dec. 10.

A message from Port Darwin dated Dec. 9 reports that
Captain Ross Smith arrived, all well.

The sterling quality of Capt. Ross Smith's superb flight from Hounslow to Port Darwin is revealed in the publication this morning of his diary as cabled to the "Sydney Sun." It begins: I started in inclement weather and my food was frozen too hard to eat over Roanne. Got bogged while starting off from Pisa on 14th Nov. Owing to rainstorms was imprisoned in machine all day long. Finally I restarted on the 15th after numerous boggings. The start was sensational, the mechanic holding the tail down until the machine was working. Then he made a running jump into the cockpit and was hauled aboard as it was leaving the ground. Rain and storm were encountered most of the way to Singapore. The diary records continuously "Wing going perfectly." At Ramadi a gale was experienced on the night of 23rd Nov. The machine was pegged down and during an anxious time troops turned out and held down the machine for two hours. The first decent weather was met at Banderabass on 21st Nov. and cheered us all considerably. We rested all day on the 20th at Delhi. We were escorted fifty miles from Bangkok on 2nd Dec. by four Siamese machines and met heavy monsoon. The fleet were with us for three hours at an altitude of five hundred feet and to land and blind by rain, the worst conditions we encountered. On landing at Singora the aerodrome was bad and stumpy and broke the tail fitting. The inhabitants were most excited at seeing the first aeroplane. The diary entry is: "The Lord, Ross Smith's birthday when he arrived at Singapore. He writes: 'I hope to reach Port Darwin on 10th Dec.' He therefore arrived a day ahead of expectation."

The "Times" Paris correspondent says M. Poincaré started from Bangkok on 10th Nov. after Ross Smith but was caught in an engine trouble and 10 hours later back 200 miles. He narrowly averted disaster and landed at Rangoon.

A MISSION OF MERCY.

London, Dec. 10.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Bonar Law denied that negotiations were proceeding for the conclusion of a separate Anglo-French Treaty of Defence of France in view of the abstention of America, but the papers attach great significance to M. Clemenceau's visit. The "Daily Mail" urges the importance of Britain and France adopting a common policy towards Russia. The "Times" emphasises that the difficulties of European reconstruction are intensified by America's abstention and says that Britain and France alone are able to deal with the problem and their closest union is indispensable. The "Daily Herald" calls on Labour to repudiate the threatened dual alliance which will make France the dictator of Europe.

The present condition of France however, which is expressed by the fall of the franc to six pence, sufficiently explains the object of M. Clemenceau's visit. He is coming on a pilgrimage of mercy to obtain "inter alia" greater importation of coal the lack of which is causing general restriction of railway services and preventing the restoration of the ruined departments where textile factories recently restarted again have been compelled to close down. He will also discuss with Mr. Lloyd George outstanding matters in connection with the Peace Treaty, particularly issues involved in the constitution of the League of Nations. There will be no official welcome as the visit is not a State one. M. Clemenceau will return to Paris immediately his business with Mr. Lloyd George is finished.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Paris, Dec. 9.

Enthusiasm ruled in the Chamber of Deputies when the new Chamber first met with the new elected 24 deputies from Alsace-Lorraine. M. Siegfried, the oldest member of the Chamber, welcomed the deputies, raising applause in passages about the recovered provinces. The common declaration of the Alsatian and Lorrain deputies was read by M. Francois, representative of Moselle Department, he stating that the detestable Treaty of Frankfurt has been torn up by popular vote and Alsace-Lorraine has sanctioned the first public manifestation of its sentiment. Alsace-Lorraine will now resume the guard along the Rhine frontier. M. Clemenceau ended his speech by a strong appeal to the Deputies to work for the organisation of peace. France has to be remade, let us hasten.—Havas.

SOVIETS WANT PEACE.

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.

M. Litvinoff has sent the Allied representatives the Soviet resolution adopted at Moscow on Dec. 5 recording their desire for peace. The resolution specifies the numerous alleged earlier proposals and offers to begin negotiations with the "Big Five" collectively or individually immediately. A covering letter authorises M. Litvinoff to negotiate the time and place for the proposed conference.

London, Dec. 10.

A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that the Government immediately consider the Bolshevik peace overtures and raise the blockade of Russia to allow a Labour delegation to go to Russia to investigate conditions.

NOTICES.

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YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.[Reuter's Service to the
"Telegraph."]
CIVIL AVIATION.

London, Dec. 9.

In its report the Advisory Committee on civil aviation and on Imperial air routes for speeding up inter-Empire communications unhesitatingly decide that the initial route be between Great Britain and India and ultimately thence to Australia. They therefore recommend the development of the route from Egypt to India. They consider Imperial routes will be best developed by private enterprise backed by State assistance which latter should consist of provision of meteorological and wireless services and air ports including sheds for running purposes. The necessity of additional expenditure on the development of air ports will be determined by experience. They recommend that some of the Air Force surplus material and engines should be distributed gratis in Great Britain and the Colonies and that the prohibitory bans on civil aviation in Egypt and India be removed.

The Committee state that the present report is confined to discussion of heavier than air machines. It will present a lighter than air report later. It had also only investigated the establishment of main trunk lines between the United Kingdom and the principal parts of the Empire. Trunk lines would doubtless be supplemented, if not preceded, by various lines connecting up the dominions and colonies. The Committee dwells on the problems involved in each section which greatly vary. After the Britain to India route the Committee recommend a route to South Africa which would follow the same course as far as Egypt.

The Committee recommend concentration of attention on the Indian route on the section between Egypt and Karachi leaving to the Indian Government the initiation and encouragement of internal routes. The Committee reject the suggestion that neighbouring Air Force squadrons test the air route possibilities. These were weighed with the advantages of organising a scheme either by the State alone or the constitution of a chartered company combining State and private capital or private enterprise State aided. Eventually selecting the last named. Air ports were defined as terminals with intermediate aerodromes and emergency landing grounds. The Committee insist on the advantages of State control of air ports derivable from state ownership which they advise being brought to the notice of all Governments in the Empire. The Committee hope the Government intention to maintain aerodromes and landing grounds between Egypt and India will be executed as soon as possible in order that civil aviation should reap advantage thereby. It is pointed out that the air route between Egypt and India will save at least three and a half days in the present nine days journey by sea. It recommends that the Post Office draw up a tender for an air mail contract between Egypt and Karachi and/or Bombay. The Committee consider that local prohibitory bans on civil aviation ought immediately to be removed where the Imperial Government exercises direct control and representations should be made to the Dominions and India favouring immediate acceptance of a similar policy.

VARSITY SOCCER.

London, Dec. 10.

At Queen's Club, in bright weather, before 6,000 spectators the Oxford v. Cambridge soccer game resulted in a draw 2-2. After eight minutes Jackson, with a left foot shot, gave Oxford the lead. Harding equalising before the interval. On the resumption, Read, with a fine run from his own half, scored for Oxford. G. Ashton immediately equalising. Cambridge displayed superior combination.

BATTALION OF OVERSEA
GUARDS.

London, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gratten Doyle asked what steps had been taken to establish a battalion of Oversea Guards representative of all the Dominions? Mr. Churchill said the Dominions had been consulted but a decision had not yet been reached and further consideration must stand over until the future organisation of the Army is settled.

NOTICES.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1919.

PROCRASTINATION.

When an Irish politician of the character of Mr. T. P. O'Connor sees fit to issue a manifesto declaring that there is nothing to expect from the present Ministry, we might well look up and exclaim with wonder "Is that so?" In his most recent utterance Mr. Lloyd George made pointed reference to Ireland and said that he confidently expected that a settlement would soon be reached and that Parliament would have the matter placed before it for decision. And now Mr. O'Connor, one of the most able statesmen on the Home Rule side, tells us that the Ministry has broken its pledges to Ireland in almost the same breath in which they were uttered, and that there is nothing to hope for. To all people, except those who are actually embroiled in the Irish problem, it has been a mystery why this tangle has been allowed to drag its weary length for so long across the face of British politics. On no other subject has there been displayed such a fatal procrastination, and around no other political question has there been built up a greater wall of obstruction. It is the one great dark blot on British statesmanship, and at the mere mention of the word "Ireland" one has a consciousness of something akin to shame. One had a right to expect a settlement soon, for the ground of the subject has been dug over again and again until every possible point has been exposed and debated. Both sides know what they want, and why in heaven's name cannot they be given it? It is because it has become the tradition at Westminster to dally and equivocate when dealing with Home Rule; to shuffle with the cards instead of dealing them, just as though Home Rule were impregnated with something that mustn't be seen. It doesn't take very much examination to show that the Home Rule problem as a political issue has been settled long ago; it is now only an over-delayed application of what has been agreed upon that is giving rise to all the trouble.

Home Rule was irrevocably settled in 1914 by the passing of the Act. Its operation was postponed by the Suspensory Act until the end of the war, and by all that is reasonable Home Rule ought to be by now a *fait accompli*. All parties agree that certain amendments are necessary, and they ought to have been ready to participate in the commonsense operation of amending the Act, making it wholly acceptable to Covenanters and Sinn Féiners alike. The Act had, necessarily, to be enlarged, and it was in regard to such things as Ulster, national defence, police, education, finance, trade, customs, and labour, that more attention was required. There can be no question of repealing the 1914 Act. To attempt to do so would be to ruin the chances of success for any other. One must not forget that in the original Bill all the main points were decided. The Irish Parliament under the Act was to consist of a Senate of 40 members (nominated by the Lord Lieutenant on the advice of the Irish Executive Committee), and a House of Commons of 164 members (59 of them from Ulster). In cases of conflict between the two Houses they were to meet and vote together, and decide by their joint majority. The Irish Parliament would have no power to legislate on the Crown, peace or war, foreign relations, the Army, Navy, and Territorial Force. In finance, the Irish Parliament had power to add to the rates of certain internal revenue, but the powers of the Imperial Parliament to levy taxation in Ireland remained unaffected. Certain other matters were reserved to the Imperial Parliament, most of them for variable terms. But generally the Irish Parliament was given full powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland. In the Act there are provisions for the settling of any question as to the validity of Irish Acts. Such, in the briefest terms, is the Home Rule Act which is on the Statute Book, and which nothing but repeal can prevent from becoming available to Ireland sooner or later.

The demand for the amendment of the Act now comes from two bodies of Irishmen who are poles asunder from one another. Sir Edward Carson, Belfast, Antrim and Down holds that it goes too far, and the Irish Nationalists, whether Sinn Féiners, Redmondites, or followers of Sir Horace Plunkett, contend that it does not go far enough. One need not obscure the vitally important principle of Home Rule for Ireland, which has been accepted by the Imperial Parliament, by involving it in the entanglements of the Ulster case and the case for a Dominion status. It is universally agreed that amendments will have to be made in the Act. But permanent partition, or anything that threatens partition, will satisfy no one. Whether the Ulster difficulty will be settled by county option or by giving Ulster a minor Parliament of its own or by setting up an Ulster Grand Committee, with certain powers of veto, are among the points for settlement, but the task is not a whit harder than a hundred others which human statesmanship has brought to success. What are the amendments which the Irish people, apart from the Carsonites, unanimously demand? They are these: (1) The complete withdrawal of the Irish representation at Westminster; (2) the levying and collecting of all Irish taxes, including Customs and Excise, to be in the hands of the Irish Parliament; (3) the self-provision of an internal defence force. These demands mark a considerable advance upon the Home Rule Act, but they need not alarm one. Why should the happiness of Ireland mean Britain's unhappiness? Ireland at peace, without a British Army of Occupation, is not likely to hate the British Empire more than at present. The risks are all in the existing situation; leave Ireland alone, and she will soon give peace to herself and to us. Give her Home Rule, and let us get on with other things. To Mr. T. P. O'Connor's assertion Mr. Lloyd George and the Government should give the lie.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

We are wondering whether or not the Constitutional Reform Association will attempt to make any capital out of the message to hand indicating that its attempt to secure a more representative form of government for Hongkong has been raised in the House of Commons. There is nothing new in the development, for it has long since been known that the Imperial Government has referred the question to the Governor, with instructions to report upon it after he has had some experience of the Colony. As to whether His Excellency has yet thoroughly investigated the subject is a matter for conjecture, just as is the question as to how far he considers the Association's programme representative of public opinion here. He was reminded, in the Address of Welcome, that there is a conflict of views on the question, and we cannot conceive of his coming to any decision on the matter until he has satisfied himself of the nature of the divergencies. That some concession will be made to the demand for a revision of the Colony's Constitution we have little doubt, for there is obvious room for improvement in a form of government which is antiquated and which must be altered if we are to come more into line with the spirit of the times in which we live. But to regard the Association's method of solving the problem as the only, or even the best, way of dealing with the matter would be the height of absurdity. There are other viewpoints which should be taken account of, including the desire of Kowloon for a recognition of its specific aspirations, which we have no doubt will be brought forward in due course.

THREE VOTES TO ONE.

Colonel John Ward has shown his interest in the Colony by bringing the question to the direct notice of Members of Parliament, but if he is the progressive man we take him to be, we cannot think that he would approve of the Association's demands as being the best possible in the circumstances. Perhaps he has not sufficiently probed into the programme to become aware of its objectionable features, such, for example, as the right it would give certain people to wield three votes whilst others only had one. If that is "popular" government, then we misunderstand the term. We wonder what the House of Commons would think of "reform" of that character. That many members of the Association now look with disfavour on this way of dealing with the subject, we know as a fact. Mr. McGuigan's idea of abolishing the nominative principle and of getting all the Unofficials returned by direct election was far more democratic. And we venture to think that it would commend itself more to the community than the Association's programme.

A LONG SLEEP.

There have been many causes bringing the Constitutional Reform Association into discredit. One of these is the fact that it has remained conspicuously silent on local issues, although its professed objects include all matters of public concern. Even on the question of the exclusion of German subjects from the Colony, when the Imperial Government's policy was announced its members were not asked for their opinions, nor did any Unofficial raise his voice in Council, despite the fact that the scheme assented to was much less thoroughgoing than the demand put forward by the Association and approved by a mass meeting of residents. It may be argued that Hongkong could not expect to upset the Imperial plans, but in view of the professed enthusiasm and sincerity of the Association on this subject, the least that could have been done would have been for one of the Unofficials to remind the Government that these plans did not go so far as the expressed feelings of the public. That is, perhaps, a small point, but it is indicative of the somnolency of the Association, which never seems to show any activity except once a year at the annual meeting. We should be surprised if its list of members who have shown their confidence in the Association by paying their annual subscriptions to date is half of what it was. But perhaps, now that its President is no longer one of the hated Official majority, the Association will show some evidence that it is not dead but has merely been asleep.

DAY BY DAY.

THE LATE HUSBAND CATCHES THE EARLY MORNING LECTURE.

Mr. P. Tod left for Home by the Fushimi Maru.

General Poole and Lady Flora Poole, who have been staying in Hongkong, left by the Fushimi Maru.

Saturday's health return shows two non-fatal cases of enteric (both British) and two fatal occurrences of cerebro-spinal fever (both Chinese).

A Chinese workman employed at the Kowloon Docks died at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, as result of injuries he sustained in falling down No. 3 Dock.

The Hongkong District Schools sports are to take place Soopun Valley at 10.30 a.m. on the 18th instant and will last all day. H. E. the Governor is to present the prizes at 5 p.m.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 29th November, amounted to 92,265 tons and the sales during the period, to 90,966 tons.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.40 a.m. to-day—Cyclone or typhoon south of Guam, developing.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—St. John's Cathedral, \$106.50.

There has been sent to the Mortuary the body of a Chinese woman who committed suicide by hanging herself. The remains of a little girl, 5 years of age, were also brought in from the harbour. She fell overboard from a ship and was drowned.

At a match in Kowloon Tong, yesterday morning, a robbery took place which resulted in the robbers getting away with a sum of \$8. Four men entered the house and a revolver was pointed at the inmates who were unable to do anything but suffer the robbers to make away with the money.

A small fire, resulting in a loss of property estimated to amount to \$150, is reported to have occurred at 5 a.m. on the 8th instant at Sai Shui An, New Territories. The outbreak, which was caused by a spark getting amongst a quantity of hay in the cockloft, was extinguished by the villagers.

Two recent arrivals in the Colony are Mr. R. A. Dermot Forrest and Mr. Fraser, who are cadets in the Civil Service. The former arrived in the Colony by the Tenyo Maru and the latter by the Neleus. They sat at the Police Courts this morning with Mr. J. R. Wood, and Mr. R. O. Hutchison, watching the proceedings.

A fine collection of prizes has been obtained by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, the Portuguese Consul, for the special raffle which will be run by the Portuguese stall in connection with Pansy Day to be drawn on the Volunteer Parade grounds on the 20th instant. These prizes include very useful articles, cameras, silver ware, wines, heating appliances, smoking requisites, etc. The list is a long one, and should prove quite tempting to many who would like to risk a dollar in buying chance.

A commotion was caused on the 12.5 p.m. ferry from Hongkong to Kowloon yesterday, when a young Chinese girl, who was on the first class deck, vaulted over the railings into the Harbour. She was rescued by a steamship Co.'s launch and transferred to our was made by an English lady and gentleman to restore her by artificial respiration. She was later removed to the Government Civil Hospital. A book which the girl had left behind on the ferry boat was discovered and in it was found what appeared to be the reason for her attempt to commit suicide. In the book, in Chinese characters, were written the words: "The wicked Japanese are pressing Fukien. My sorrow to my family. It is better to die than to lead a sorrowful life."

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

The threat of the office's and men of the River boats to go on strike on the 17th instant, if their demands for higher pay are not conceded, seems likely to come about. There is no doubt that the cost of living has increased to such an extent that the scale of pay of some of the owners is not what might be termed a "living wage". Single men with families can live comfortably on the present salaries, but they do not make quite so comfortable a living for those who have families and homes to keep up. Some people bring forward the viewpoint that the masters, engineers and so forth get their living free on board and that is so much extra to them, but people who have this idea seem to forget that they still have to meet the expenses of a home in Hongkong, to say nothing of the education and clothing of their children. It is a well-known fact that it is just as cheap to feed three as to feed two, so the argument that is advanced that the obtaining of food gratis on board is so much saved from their expenses is not quite tenable. The owners threaten to employ Chinese and Portuguese crews in the event of the European crews going on strike, and thereby save a large sum, but they seem to forget that the employment of Chinese and Portuguese officers and men, who in many cases do not hold proper certificates, rather jeopardises the safety of the vessels, to say nothing of the difficulties of obtaining suitable insurance on their boats. There is no doubt that the owners of many coastal vessels are losing money owing to the low rates of freight at present ruling, but freight will not always remain the same. During the war, when freight was very high, the majority of the owners did not offer any increase in pay nor give any bonuses. They did not distribute a portion of the profits among their employees.

It is a common thing to meet merchants who wait on the rottenness of the trade. Trade, no doubt, is very bad now. It has been a most peculiar and irregular year. We are losing our hold in certain lines. For instance, Hongkong used to ship large quantities of camphor four or five years ago. During the last two years we have shipped very little of this commodity. The Japanese now monopolise the market, and are putting up their prices. Japan has shipped to the United States considerably over gold \$1,500,000 worth of camphor. Then, for instance, take peanut oil. For the last three years there has been no peanut oil going out from here. This year the market has been controlled by the United States. Up till August little was shipped, but in that month over \$600,000 went. There is a steady drop in all the chief items of export from month to month. Of course, there cannot be a general revival of export unless exchange comes down. Where one expects a booming trade in imports one finds that it does not exist. The importer is holding back, in these days of fluctuating exchange in the hope of getting a better rate. So it could be seen that this uneasy state of Exchange is affecting both imports and exports.

There is a famine of competent mariners in Japan, many of the new vessels finding it extremely difficult to secure officers, engineers and crew. Japan's present shipping output is half a million tons a year, and the question of manning these vessels with the proper crew is a burning one. In Japan, I am told, apprentices study for three years in a nautical school. Government regulation is that seamen must have three years' experience at sea before they can get the licence of a third mate. Promotion to second officer is obtained after a further two or three years, and another chief officer, and two additional years of service at sea before they can qualify for a master's certificate. This is rather severe, and it is hardly surprising that Japanese shipowners cannot obtain sufficient engineers and officers for their new boats.

One of the evil effects of the war, from an economic point of view, was that the warring peoples lived on their resources. They created nothing, but implemented destruction and their possessions at the start were pretty well exhausted at the averted.

FUNERAL.

THE LATE MR. CHAN KAI-MING.

The funeral of the late Mr. Chan Kai-ming, which took place on Saturday, was attended by a very large number of friends, which showed the esteem in which he was held by the European and Chinese communities. The procession was of a simple character, being devoid of all the features which characterise native funerals. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment headed the procession, which, starting from the residence of the deceased in Caine Road, passed through the central part of the town towards Kennedy Town, where Capt. McGrath, who represented H. E. the Governor, met it. A detachment of the District Watchman, of the Committee of which the deceased was a member, also preceded the hearse which was covered with a profusion of wreaths, and followed by the chief mourner, Mr. Kenneth Chan (son of the deceased) and leading members of the European and Chinese communities.

Many beautiful wreaths were sent, those being from the deceased's official and other friends and also from the various firms, schools, etc., with which the deceased was connected. H. E. the Governor sent a floral tribute.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mr. C. D. Melbourne, who were unable to attend at the hour of the funeral, visited the deceased's residence earlier in the day to pay their last respects.

A NEW ISLAND.

The *Nagasaki Press* says that Kimpai Kanaye, of Umayacho, Otaru, Hokkaido, has discovered an uninhabited island about 50 miles off Esashi, Kitami province, where he was drifted by a recent storm. The island is not found on any chart.

Among other things the surplus herds of cattle, sheep and goats have disappeared. The result is that there is a world-wide shortage of leather, which it will take time to remedy. Mankind has been accustomed to look for its leather on land, but there is plenty of it in the sea. It forms the outer cover of the porpoise, the huge black fish, the prolific shark, the white whale and other denizens of the deep. Porpoise leather, for instance, makes excellent boots. The work of tanning the skins of sea monsters has now been taken up on a commercial scale. The industry promises well.

The latest surprise in the invention line is an alloy chisel steel which is so hard that it will cut glass and yet may be bent by being hammered over the edge of an anvil. On the other hand, it can be driven through thick wrought iron without damage to itself. In ribbon form it can be bent without breaking or cracking. The new steel will be largely used in the manufacture of tools of many descriptions.

There is at present a world-wide stringency in the money market. There is a strong movement to improve American exchange. It has been suggested that the British Government allow free gold exports and raise the bank rate, but this is considered unlikely. Some leading New York bankers have decided to withhold money from the market, in order to check the gambling in stocks, fixing the interest on loans at 25 per cent. At present I am told the call for money in the United States has reached 35 per cent., the highest for at least a dozen years. In England a more effective method of checking speculation has been devised whereby the banks refuse to lend money for speculative purposes, especially in commodities, in order to prevent speculators holding up stocks of food with a view to obtaining higher prices. In Shanghai we have the same story. There has been mad gambling in cotton shares there, every cotton stock having been rushed up to dizzy heights. I fear the aftermath of all this indiscriminate gambling will be a dislocation of business. The whole thing, I am afraid, will end in some heavy crashes. A gentleman who has just arrived from Shanghai assures me that in March there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth among cotton share speculators, as very heavy forward purchases have been made for that month. I only trust that a catastrophe will be averted.

THE LOSS OF THE "LAERTES"

CLAIM FOR \$20,000.

A claim for \$20,000 was made before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies, K. C.), at the Supreme Court this morning in connection with the sinking of the s.s. *Laertes* in December, 1917. The matter was brought before court in the shape of an application against the liquidator of the owning Company under the Companies Ordinance.

The statement of facts on the file showed that the applicants were the Hung Hing Steamship Company, of 81 Wing Lok Street, owners of the s.s. *Laertes*. In July, 1917, they effected marine insurance policies with the Tai Lun Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd., for twelve months. One policy (No. 20) was upon the hull and machinery of the s.s. *Laertes*, and the other policy (No. 21) upon the profits of the ship. Both policies were of the agreed value of \$20,000, payable in the event of the loss of the ship. On December 15, 1917, the ship was sunk at sea as the result of a collision and became a total loss. The premium on both policies had been fully paid up to the time of the sinking. In March, 1918, the Company resolved to wind itself up and Wong Kwok-ching was appointed liquidator, and from the liquidator the Company later claimed the two sums of \$20,000 each due under the above policies. On August 24, 1918, the liquidator paid in full the claim on policy No. 20, covering the hull and machinery, but with regard to the claim on policy No. 20 he demanded that the applicants should furnish particulars, with vouchers, of any profits earned by the ship between the date of the policy and the sinking. The applicants refused to give these particulars, saying they were entitled under the policy to the \$20,000. The liquidator thereupon rejected the claim. Applicants contended that such rejection was wrongful.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) appeared for the applicants and Mr. F. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson) represented defendant.

Mr. Pollock, in the course of his opening remarks, said that the claim was apparently rejected on two grounds: the first being that proof had not been furnished of any loss of profits resulting from the sinking of the *Laertes*, and that the policy on profits was a gambling policy and void as such. Another ground was first of all put forward, but that had now been abandoned. He explained that the total insurance on profits was \$200,000, of which the defendant Company agreed to take the share of \$20,000. The total insurance on the hull, etc., was \$250,000, of which the defendant Company's share was \$20,000. The claim on the hull had been settled but the one on profits was in dispute.

Mr. Pollock proceeded to outline his case and argue thereon.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Perhaps the real reason why the rat lives to multiply and to mutilate is that he has six senses, while his human hunters have but five! In any case, Professor Watson, of the University of Chicago, proved this entirely to his own satisfaction in 1906. By means of skilful vivisection, he destroyed the five sense of the rat without killing it. The animal was then turned loose—and it found its way to food! This, Professor Watson claimed, proved the existence of a sixth sense, which he termed the sense of direction.

Recently an anti-foot binding organisation has been effected by leading Chinese. The name is the Heavenly Feet Organisation. They plan to operate over the entire province. Every Sunday there is a special meeting and much literature is being circulated against the practice of binding feet. Even songs against it are being sung. Students of boys' schools are being urged to organise themselves into groups and to take this pledge: "I will not marry a woman with unnatural feet. Kaifeng is showing much interest in the new phonetic writing of Chinese. In two weeks the Baptist Boys' School has learned to read it and are now learning to write it. Only fifteen minutes a day has been devoted to it which shows how easy it is. Kaifeng has a large class in the city who can read after six hours of study. Other classes are being started some among the women. It is feeling here that this new method means much to China.—*China Press*.

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TELEPHONE 1355.SATURDAY'S BOXING.
A SUCCESSFUL OPENING
TOURNAMENT.KERRISON STILL WELTER
WEIGHT CHAMPION.

The men of Hongkong have been talking boxing since Saturday night and will doubtless continue to talk boxing for some days or even weeks to come. The City Hall has been the scene of many memorable tournaments in days gone by, but none ever excelled in enthusiasm or fairness of spirit that which came off on Saturday night under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association. Formed less than a month ago and having in its personnel all the Colony's well-known supporters of the art the Association has more than justified its existence already, and under its aegis the men of Hongkong can very confidently look forward to a season without its like. The preliminary announcements of Saturday's tournament had awakened an exceptional display of interest, so much so that on the very day that boxing opened practically every seat was taken. Boxing was not timed to begin until 9.15 p.m., but long before that time the whole of the unreserved seats were filled and many admissions had to be refused. The band of H.M.S. Hawkins (by kind permission of Captain Henderson, R.N.), beguiled away the time with a bright programme of music, and the evening started in happy vein. Soon after 9 o'clock His Excellency the Governor arrived, and among the distinguished supporters present were Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, H. E. The General Officer Commanding, Brigadier-General Poole, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Commander Gurner, in addition to practically all the Colony's principal residents. In fact it can be said that the show received the maximum possible support both from the services and civilians, and that, in addition to being a boxing tournament, it was a social function.

As regards the fighting itself, one must begin any reference to it by saying that a cleaner and more straightforward display would have been impossible. Throughout the whole of the six contests the referees never had occasion once to refer to fouls, for there was a total absence of a brutish spirit, men being content to give and take punishment without losing sight of the code of honour underlying the sport. And every contest was transparently genuine. There was not the suggestion of a "put-up game" right through, each man being out to win. The ringside comment was a very big tribute to all competitors. It is the manifestation of a spirit such as was witnessed on Saturday that has made boxing what it is to a British public. Having said as much one can go on to refer to the actual contests, priority in which has to be given to that between Sergt. "Sky" Kerrison, of the Royal Naval Yard Police (holder) and Stoker Eddie Walters of H.M.S. Hawkins for the Welter-Weight Championship of the Colony.

This was the only championship event on the programme and, consequently, had excited most interest. Kerrison was a known quantity but Walters was making his first bow to a Hongkong assembly, though he came with good credentials. Both men scaled 145 lbs., but as they squared up it was obvious that Kerrison had a decided advantage in height and reach and, as it later proved, in strength. There

was quite a difference in style. Kerrison keeping his left shoulder well forward and his face consequently guarded, Walters playing a more open game. Giving away advantage in height, Walters could not afford to keep low, but he consistently did so and had to pay for it. In the first round, which was more in the nature of a "feeler", Walters was on the defensive waiting for advantages, out of which he only got in two blows of any weight. Kerrison did most of the leading, but when the gong went it could not be said that the men had got really going. If there was anything in the second round it went to Walters. He once had Kerrison's guard down and landed three successive hard blows to face, and Kerrison did well to get out of the trouble as he did. Kerrison seemed in no wise troubled and before the round was over had his full share of some hard hit points. There was nothing to choose between the men in the third round, characterised though it was by clean hard fighting. Walters was still handicapping himself by keeping low, Kerrison's longer reach being thus made of even more advantage. The fourth was a cautious round for both men, but Kerrison made most of the fighting, following his man round. The fifth was perhaps the hardest fought round in the contest. It was lead and counter-lead, point for point. Kerrison had the better of the opening exchanges in the sixth, but later Walters landed a succession of heavy blows to the head and was in a very favourable position when the gong went. Another two or three seconds might have seen him to great advantage, for Kerrison had his guard down. It was a round of tremendous punches. Kerrison made up for matters in the seventh and it was obviously his round, with a good margin. He did by far the most of the leading and did not seem in the least fatigued. Walters looked as though he was tiring, but got out of trouble very well. In fact he came up for the eighth round wonderfully refreshed and piled up a few points with his left to Kerrison's head, but had to receive more than a little in return. Heavy blows to the body by Kerrison marked the opening of the ninth round, and later both men showed slight cuts on the face. Kerrison's reach was a great asset. The tenth round was Kerrison's all the way. Walters was showing fatigue and had to take a great deal of punishment both to body and face. It looked like Kerrison's fight. The eleventh round proved to be the last, for towards the close of it Walters injured his right wrist so badly that he fought the last fifteen seconds of it practically one-handed. He managed to keep clear of serious hurt until the gong went, but he had to tell Mr. Gedge, the referee, that he could not go on. Kerrison, therefore, still retained his championship, and it looked as though he would have done so even if Walters' wrist had not gone.

It was a popular win, for Kerrison had fought extremely well. Before he retired he accepted a challenge given out by Walters for a re-fight, and also one by Seaman Parsons. And it will have to be a good man to beat him.

EVANS V. HEWLETT.
Hongkong men have never seen a more enjoyable fight than that between "Peggy" Evans of H. M. S. Hawkins (ex-Middle-Weight Champion of the Mediterranean Station) and Seaman Hewlett, of H. M. S.

Alacrity. It was ten rounds of pure boxing pleasure. Evans scaled 169 lbs. and Hewlett only 157 lbs.—a difference in weight very hard to give, and added to this there was reach, too. But Hewlett is a boxer of wonderful resource, cleanly built, as quick as a light-weight, and with a right punch of telling strength. He was in perfect condition and seemed as fresh at the close of his ten round fight as he was at the start. Evans fought on the defensive a great deal, but proved himself a useful man. Hewlett began to make the fighting early on, but there was nothing very serious in the first round and in the second Hewlett was reminded that he could not be too playful. Evans has a powerful punch and he once shook Hewlett up when the latter was taking too many risks. Evans could not touch Hewlett for speed, but he took serious advantage of any chances. The third round saw Evans landing some heavy blows and Hewlett again making the pace. It was Evans' round, because Hewlett had to take a great deal more than he gave. And he took it without a sign, still wearing a smile as he went back to his corner. The fourth round was as even as it could be. Hewlett had ring-craft and science to spare, but Evans was a solid bit of trouble to run into. A tremendous swing with the right by Hewlett opened the fifth round, but before he got away Evans had given a nice straight left. This and the next two rounds were on a par. Hewlett did the leading, but Evans generally gave more than he received. The eighth round was a fighting round, Evans' weight and reach telling—it would have done tremendously on a man less fit than Hewlett. Hewlett won the admiration of all by the way he fought his man, taking hard blows only to nip in and give some. The closing two rounds were hard fought. Evans tried to make some in-fighting, but Hewlett was too elusive. Evans' left was often very tellingly in evidence, but Hewlett gave no chances for a knock-out. He punished Evans with quite as much as he was taking. When Mr. Gedge announced the result as a draw it was a very fair and well-received decision. Just to show how fresh he still was, Hewlett vaulted over the ropes out.

NEAL V. DANIELS.
Eight rounds of first-class boxing was seen in the meeting of Stoker Neal, of Kowloon Torpedo Depot, and Officer's Steward J. Daniels, H.M.S. Ambrose. These two feather-weights were of high class. They scaled 127 lbs. and 124 lbs. respectively and provided a real treat. Neal started by boring in and covering up, whilst Daniels had a more open style and punched clean. The fight all through was practically a case of Neal avoiding Daniels, though there was not the disparity between them that such a statement might possibly indicate. Neal was continually forced to cover, for Daniels was of lightning quickness, and possessing dangerous use of both right and left arms. Neal gave plenty of blows and did a fair amount of leading, but he was always just a little bit outclassed. He seemed to like in-fighting, but Daniels was fully his match there. In the third round Neal went to the floor with a right to the jaw and took a count of eight—most of it being in the nature of a rest. Every

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round was a display of smart boxing and when the points were not even the benefit went to Daniels. By the end of the eighth round he had quite a good margin to his credit, and Mr. Logan very properly pronounced him the winner. The victory was unquestionably his, but Neal is an extremely good man. If he had not been so fond of covering-up and making clinches he might have scored more points.

ROGERS V. WILLOUGHBY.
The programme was opened with a six-round Middle Weight contest between Sergt. Rogers of the Wiltshires, (158 lbs.) and Seaman Willoughby of H.M.S.

Hawkins (162 lbs). Rogers began extremely well and had most of the points in the first three rounds. He was doing most of the leading, but Willoughby had a fair share of matters and was not troubled in any serious way. After the fourth round it was Willoughby's fight. Rogers tired and Willoughby did all but administer a knock-out. He had his man "groggy" and was very clearly entitled to the victory on points that Mr. Logan gave him.

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(Continued on Page 12.)

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 "MEXICO MARU" (Shanghai) ... Tuesday, 23rd December.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Manila) ... Saturday, 27th December.
 "ARABIA MARU" (Shanghai) ... Friday, 16th Jan.

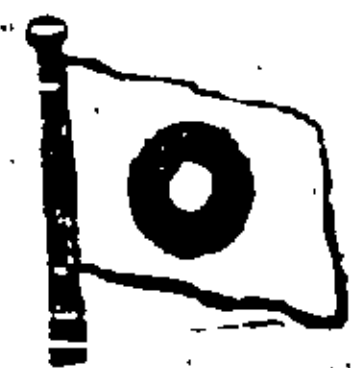
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"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Suez	5th January.
"OANFA"	via Suez	23rd January.
"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	5th February.

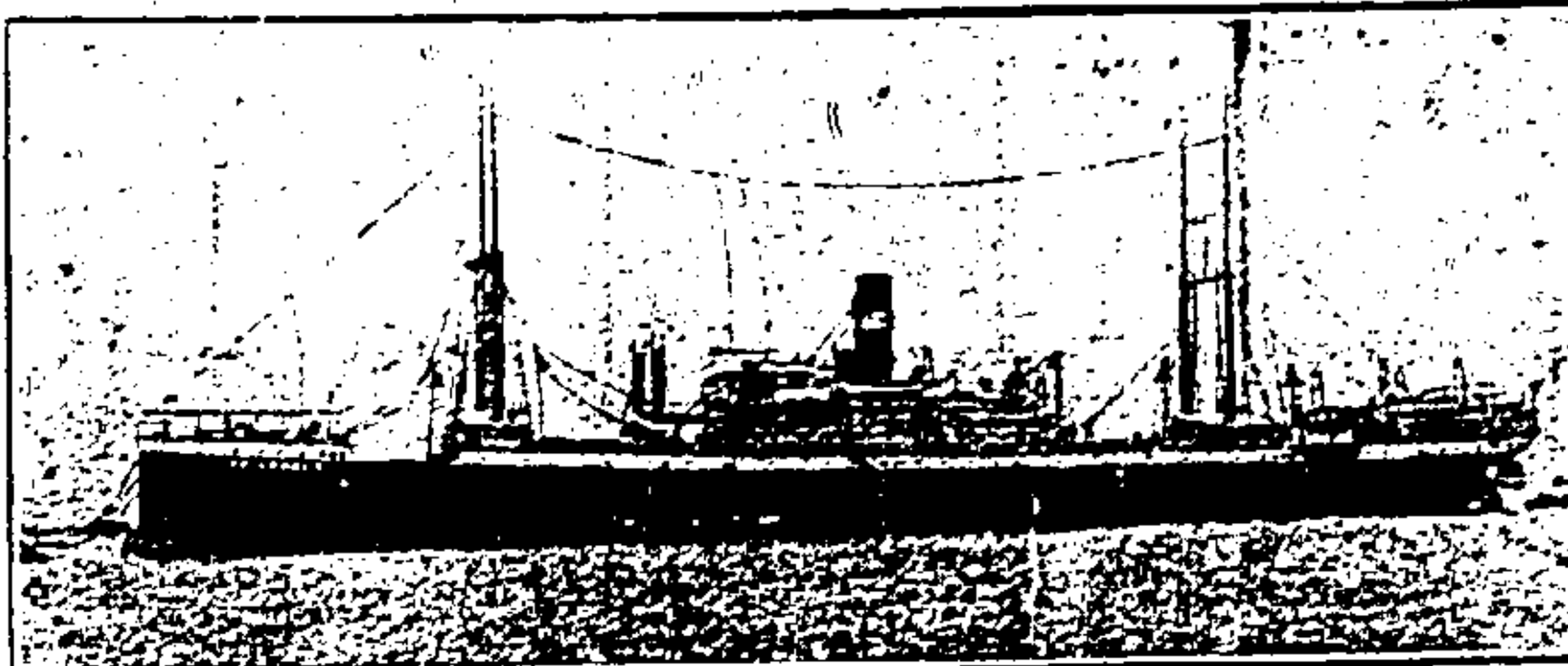
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 22nd Nov. and is expected here on the 29th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 28th Nov. and is expected here on the 15th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Nov. and is expected here on the 7th Jan.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOM. No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 4th Dec. and is expected here on the 25th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct, on the 6th Dec. and is expected here on the 29th Dec.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama on 4th Dec. left there 6th Dec. noon, and is due at Vancouver on 15th Dec.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Singapore on 7th Dec. leaves there 14th Dec. and is due at Hongkong on 21st Dec.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama agency advising that the s.s. NILE sailed from that port on December 8th, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on December 15th.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 24th Nov. and is due here on or about the 26th December.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MISHIMA MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 8th Dec. and is expected here on the 17th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU MARU (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 9th Dec. and is expected here on the 18th Dec.

The P. & O. s.s. DONGOLA left Singapore for this Port on the 10th instant, at 9 a.m. and is due here on the 15th instant, at about noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HWAH-WU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 11th Dec. and is expected here on the 16th Dec.

The China Mail s.s. NANKING arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, November 30th.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cable advice from its Shanghai Office to the effect that the s.s. DOYLESTOWN Voyage 1-Out, (Shanghai/Calcutta Line) sailed from that Port on the 12th inst., and will arrive at this Port on Tuesday, December 16th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Nagasaki on Friday, 12th Dec., 3 p.m. left there 1 a.m. 13th Dec. and was due at Tsingtau on 14th Dec.

The A. L. s.s. ELDRIDGE sailed from Shanghai on Dec. 13th, and will arrive at Hongkong on the morning of December 16th. She has 1,000 tons cargo and 43 bags of mail for Hongkong.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.

Montague	A. L.	Dec. 15
Alps	O. S. K.	Dec. 15
Eldridge	A. L.	Dec. 16
West Inskip	P. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Tonyo M.	A. T. K. K.	Dec. 18
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 18
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 18
Montague	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 19
Novara	P. & O.	Dec. 19
Cravecoeur	A. L.	Dec. 20
Nile	C. M. Co.	Dec. 20
Cravecoeur	S. & D.	Dec. 20
Kadomo	B. L.	Dec. 23
Mexico M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 24
West Caddoa	P. M. Co.	Dec. 24
Ida M.	A. D.	Dec. 24
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 25
West Conob	P. M. Co.	Dec. 25
Sado M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 26
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 27
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 27
Dongola	P. & O.	Dec. 27
Edmore	A. L.	Dec. 28
Durban M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 28
Wawona	A. L.	Dec. 29
West Caddoa	S. & D.	1st Half Jan.
West Vega	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Montague	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 3
Sumatra M.	O. S. K.	Jan. 4
Tokushima	N. Y. K.	Jan. 4
Knight Templar	B. L.	Jan. 5
Arabian Prince	S. T. Co.	Jan. 8
West Hepburn	R. D. Co.	Jan. 10
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 15
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Jan. 15
Arabia M.	O. S. K.	Jan. 16
Iconium	A. L.	Jan. 20
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 21
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Jan. 23
Oanfa	B. L.	Jan. 23
St. Albans	P. & O.	Jan. 25
China	C. M. Co.	Jan. 31
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Jan.
Borneo M.	O. S. K.	B. of Jan.
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	M. of Jan.
Toyama M.	N. Y. K.	M. of Jan.
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 3
Changsha	B. & S.	Feb. 3
Ariosto	B. L.	Feb. 5
Eastern	P. & O.	Feb. 11
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 23

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

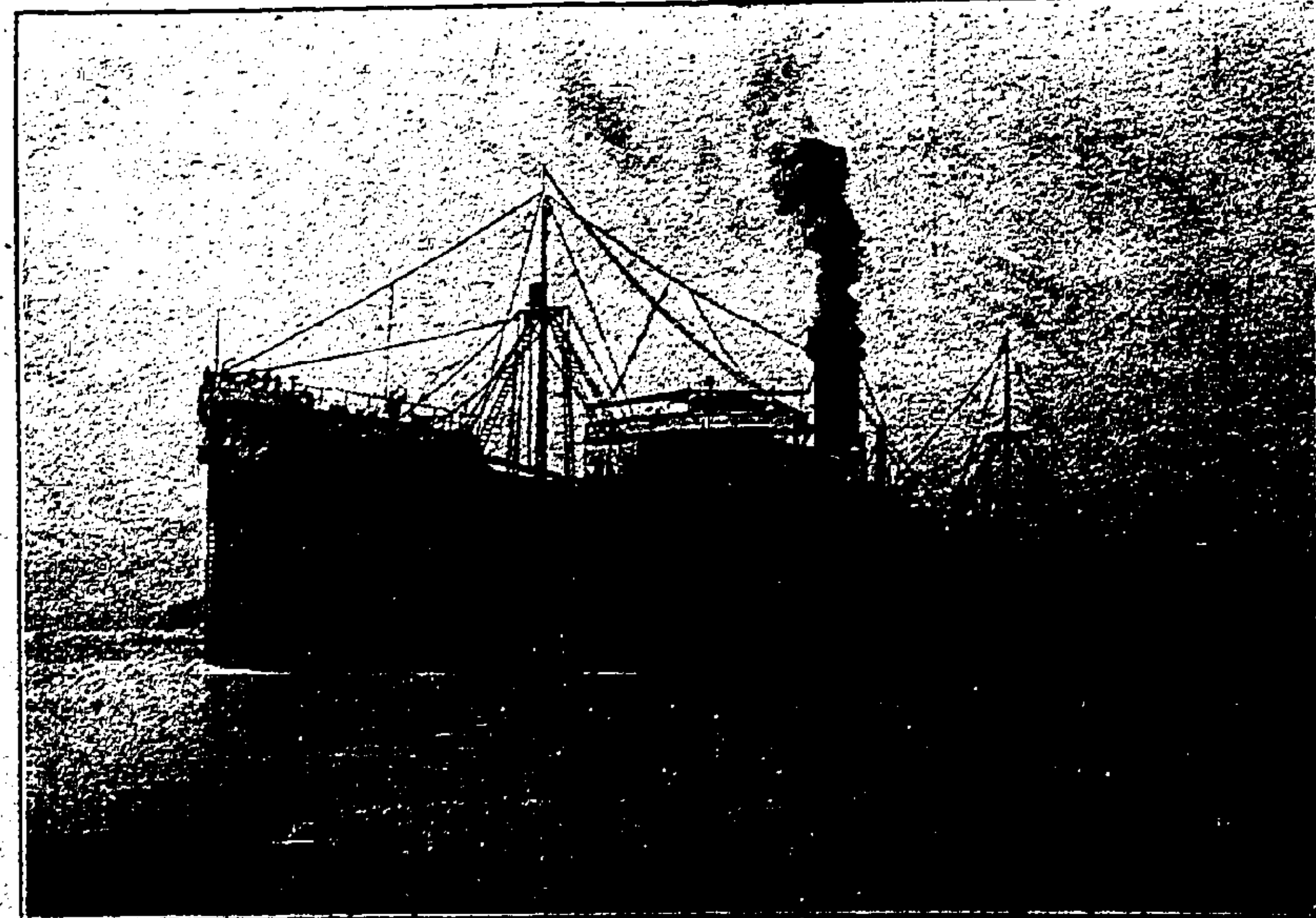
Kumagata	J. M. Co.	Dec. 15
Awa M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 15
Chipsling	J. M. Co.	Dec. 16
Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 16
Quinnabaug	D. L. Co.	Dec. 16
Shantung	B. & S.	Dec. 16
Hwah-Wu	N. Y. K.	Dec. 16
Kueichow	O. & S.	Dec. 16
Chusan	B. & S.	Dec. 17
Yatsing	J. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Kaifong	B. & S.	Dec. 17
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 18
Soshu M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 18
Kaifuku M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 18
Sunning	B. & S.	Dec. 18
Ganges M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 19
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 19
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Dec. 19
Choysang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 19
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 19
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 20
Tjimanock	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 21
Diwara	P. & O.	Dec. 21
Kunajiri M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 22
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Dec. 23
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 24
Foehsing	J. M. Co.	Dec. 24
Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 26
Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 26
Wakamatsu	M. N. Y. K.	Dec. 28
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 30
Shisen M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 31
Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Jan. 2
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 16

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Code Used: "A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
 Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters Electricians



S.S. "WAR BOMBER," 8,240 tons D.W., 5,195 tons gross.

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
 to the order of the British Government.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

BATHS & SANITARY FITTINGS
WATER HEATERS & BATHROOM FIXTURES
FIRE GRATES & HEATING STOVES
COOKING RANGES IN ALL SIZES
HOT WATER INSTALLATIONS
TILES FOR FLOORS AND WALLS
CAST IRON PIPES.

G. R. NOTICE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday the 22nd day of December, 1919, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1920.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Quantity of Stone in Cubic Yards.	Approximate Value of Stone in Hong Kong Dollars.
Tau Tau Kok No. 2	12.02	1,700,000	280,000
Shaukiwan No. 3 & 4	78.15	3,300,000	580,000
(1) Hok On No. 6	8.44	1,300,000	260,000
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	6.70	1,000,000	200,000
(2) Ma Tau Kok No. 8	1.60	1,200,000	200,000
Jordan Road No. 10	4.65	1,300,000	230,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	2.22	800,000	130,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 5	10.80	2,100,000	350,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 4	11.14	2,100,000	350,000
Chai Kwo Ling No. 1	24.56	2,500,000	410,000
Sai Tau Kok No. 1	16.53	500,000	80,000
Lymas Nos. 1 & 2	26.44	2,800,000	460,000
Lymas Nos. 3 & 4	2.10	400,000	65,000
Ma Tau Kok No. 12	4.88	1,400,000	220,000

(1) The tenderer for Hok On Quarry Lot No. 6 will also have to include in his tender the sum of \$100.00 towards the cost of constructing a wall to prevent damage to K.L.L.S. 1292 & 1293.

(2) The tenderer for Ma Tau Kok Quarry Lot No. 8 will also have to include the sum of \$100.00 towards the cost of constructing a channel to prevent damage to the Government Slaughter House at Ma Tau Kok.

HONGKONG HOTEL

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
CLEVER ENTERTAINERS
AILEEN AND DORIS WOODS
WHO WILL APPEAR AGAIN

TEA DANCERS

MONDAY, the 15th Dec., 1919.
and
THURSDAY, 18th, Dec., 1919.
Entrance to Dance Room \$2.
Hotel Residents \$1.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Tuesday the 16th Dec., 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 51 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon
100 Bales No. 2 Camhung Tobacco

Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

G. R. NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the fact that, under the Army Act, a soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt. Traders and others, who suffer soldiers to contract debts, do so at their own risk.

C. LESLIE SMITH,

Major,
D.A.A. & Q.M.G.
CHINA COMMAND.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 20th December, 1919, until Monday the 29th December, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"ELDRIDGE"
having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Dec. 16th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Thursday 18th, inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Dec. 23rd, 1919 will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents
U.S. Shipping Board.
10th floor, Hotel Mansion
Hongkong, 15th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG POLICE

The Hongkong Police Victory Ball will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday the 17th December 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary
Central Police Station

HONGKONG FUND FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

PANSY DAY
FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER,

Street sale of Pansies in the Morning.

GRAND MASKED BALL

at Volunteer Headquarters, Garden Road,
at 9.30 p.m.

Admission \$5.00 including

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

Prizes will be given for the most original dominoes.

CABARET
SATURDAY, 20th DECEMBER,

at Volunteer Headquarters—
TEA, TOMBOLA, THE "EVERYTHING" STALL
and the "EVERYTHING ELSE" STALL

Also continuous

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Including Cinema Display.

DANCING: 3 p.m. to midnight.

CABARET

"DANCE FOR FRANCE."

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE

(THE FRENCH BANK)

GRAND FRENCH LOAN WITH DRAWING.

Under the guarantee of the French Government
The Local Branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will receive subscriptions for the above loan from this date to the 15th December.

FOUR MILLIARDS of francs of five per cent Bonds will be issued free of income taxes and redeemable at Fr. 600, within SEVENTY FIVE YEARS.

Issue price Fr.495,—per Bond
Drawings will take place quarterly yielding Fr. 10,000,000, in PRIZES yearly, the FIRST PRIZE in each being:

ONE MILLION FRANCS.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL

MANAGER.

NOTICE.

New Flotation known as
THE MENTAKAB RUBBER
CO., LTD.

Managing Agents—Messrs.
Harrison & Crossfield.
Estate situated in Pahang.
Nominal Capital ... Str. \$1,000,000
Paid up Capital ... \$1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 shares of \$1.00 each. Fifty Cents on Application, and Fifty Cents on Allotment.

Total area ... 1,575 Acres,
Planted Acres ... 1,345 Acres,
In bearing ... 480 Acres,
(285 additional Acres coming into bearing next April).

Purchase price of
Estate ... \$805,000 Cash.
Application closes at Singapore on the 22nd of December, 1919.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share & General Brokers,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday the 20th December, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 15th December 1919 until Saturday the 20th December 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

CHINA BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., St. George's Buildings Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Monday the 29th day of December 1919 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution—

1. That the conditional agreement entered into by the Directors of the Company in the name and on behalf of the Company with Harrison and Crossfield Limited dated the 10th day of December 1919 for the sale of the undertaking property and assets of the Company as existing on the 31st day of December 1918 subject to its liabilities, for the sum of \$829,000 (Eight hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars) cash which has been submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby ratified and approved and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and directed to carry the same into effect with full power to assent to any modifications in the Agreement which they may think expedient and in the interest of the Company.

Copies of the above mentioned Agreement can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, aforesaid or at the offices of Messrs. Johnson Stokes & Master, the Solicitors to the Company, at Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Victoria, aforesaid, at any time before the said meeting (except Saturdays and Sundays) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

And subject to the passing of the above Resolution to consider and if thought fit, to pass as an Extraordinary Resolution the following.

2. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams of the Firm of Lowe Bingham and Matthews of Chartered Bank Building Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, at such remuneration as may be arranged between the said Harrison and Crossfield Limited and the Liquidator.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at the above address at twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday the 13th day of January 1920.

By Order of the Board
(Sd.) GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
The Office of the above Company have this day been removed to No. 3 Queen's Buildings, (Chater Road).
Hongkong, 8th December, 1919

FOR YOUR SAFETY
Watch

your
WATCHMAN.

OUR
Tell-Tale Clock

sees all, knows all
and never sleeps!
STOCKED BY

J. ULLMANN & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY
the 24th day of December, 1919
at 3 p.m. at his Sale Rooms
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following Leasehold properties situate at Victoria and Kowloon, Hongkong, in two Lots
Lot 1. All that piece of ground situate at Victoria registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 346 together with the messuage thereon No. 15 Mosque Street. Term 999 years from 2th November 1849. Area 1440 square feet. Annual Crown rent \$1.24.

Lot 2. All that piece of ground situate at Kowloon Point registered in the Land Office as Section N. of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 410 together with the messuage thereon No. 22 Ashley Road, Kowloon Term 75 years from 24th June 1882. Area 1892 1/4 square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$10.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Johnson Stokes & Master, Prince's Building, Ice House St. Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees
or to
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, C.I. Bankers & Cash. Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME
Precaution is important in all things
This applies to your own financial future
by way of providing for the future, freely,
OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
WITH US.
\$1 to start.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to
THOUSANDS.

LAWN BOWLS.

SCOTTISH TEAM BEATEN.

The much-talked-of lawn bowls match between England and Scotland was played on Saturday at Kowloon. It was a two-rink game, Scotland winning on one and England on the other, but on the total points England led by four shots. Edwards rink won the prize given by Mr. W.B. Hind for the highest rink score, whilst Harvey's rink took the second prize, donated by Mr. C. Atkinson. The details were:—

SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.
W.M. Johnston	B.L. Frost.
J. Barr	G.H. May.
C. Atkinson	L. Guy.
S. Gray	G.R. Edwards.
(S.) 16	(S.) 27
J.M. Smyth	F.C. Coleman
J.E. Chapman	W.P. Hedley
A.M. Simpson	J. Pancheson
D. Harvey	W.J. Crawford
(S.) 21	(S.) 14
Totals	37 41

MUSTARD & Co.

REMTICO SUPPLIES

FOR TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE STATIONARY

Tel. No. 1186.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's
Steamer

"NELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 12th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"INABA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th December, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The League matches on Saturday last resulted as follow:—

LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

Club 2, Navy, 0.
South China, 0; R.G.A., 2.
Police, 2; St. Joseph's, 3.

LEAGUE: DIVISION II.

Club Reserves, 1; South China, 0.
Navy Res., 1; Staffs & Depts., 0.
Kowloon, 14; St. Joseph's, 0.

The chief item on Saturday was the second meeting of the Navy and the Club, and a very large crowd gathered round the Club ground and witnessed a good exhibition of football. The Club won on their merits and the score hardly represented the merits of the two teams as from the time the Club scored the opening goal, the Navy fell away and the Club were much superior in open field play without however scoring many goals. The game was one of the finest on the Happy Valley this season, the play being open and fast, and the presence of a Service picket and also a civilian one, had a good effect on the behaviour of the crowd which was very satisfactory, the game being contested without any unpleasant incident. Police again experienced very hard lines in just losing to St. Joseph's in the last portion of the game and South China again lost to the R.G.A., the China team having one or two regulars away. The Staffs further prejudiced their chances in the 2nd Division of the League, losing to Navy Reserves and the meeting between Navy Reserves and Kowloon later will be of a most interesting character.

CLUB V. NAVY.

Both teams were strong, the Club fielding a very strong side, but Navy were without Crocker. McTavish again lost the toss, Navy playing with their backs to the sun. The opening stages favoured Navy, and Rodger and his backs had a warm time, with efforts by Graydon and his confreres. The Club's strange looking forward line gradually settled down, especially when McTavish partnered Hamilton on the right, and from a fine combined move, Stalker shot low for goal and Edwards in the Navy goal riskily took a flying kick and missed and the Club were one up. The second goal came soon after, a nice grounder by Stalker entering the far corner of the net. The Navy fell away and Club did a lot of attacking, smart runs by Rodger and Hamilton on the wings, often bringing danger to Edwards' charge. The Navy after the interval started the attack and for a few moments played well but the Club forwards who were now playing with Stalker on the wing and Reichelmann in the centre, played classy football, and dominated the game. There was no further scoring however, although Edwards was having a lot to do this half. Graydon and Rodger worked very hard to score for Navy, but the Club defence were not giving much away, and he finish came with Club winning easily. The game was a most enjoyable one to watch, and Club were good value for their goals although one at least should have been saved. In the second half the Club forwards gave some very clever bits of combination, and had the defence in a tangle on many occasions. Hamilton played every clever game in a line of fast and clever forwards who, when they settle down, must get many goals. The Club halves were a powerful factor, and Raikton has rarely played a better game, Stewart and McPhail also being in great form. The rear guard were very steady

(Continued on Page 12.)

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
S.S. "TENYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named Steamer
having arrived Thursday,
December, 11th.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Wednesday, December, 19th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Friday, December 19th, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever, will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1919

WHAT NURSES CARRY TO WAR.

"I well remember the first party of nurses we took out," said the chief stewardess of one of the steamers which acted as transports between England and the Cape during the South African war of nineteen years ago. "The ship seemed just a great hospital, only there were no patients. Of course it was a new experience to us, at the time and we were interested in all that went on, but the fact which struck me most, and has never gone out of my mind since, was that every one of the nurses, with scarcely an exception, had brought a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on board for her own personal use whilst in Africa."

It is because they know that woman's greatest need when afflicted with the aches and ills peculiar to her sex is fully met by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the World's most famous blood and nerve tonic, that hospital nurses use and recommend these Pills wherever occasion arises. Women's ailments—their distressing backaches, headaches, anaemia, attacks of "nerves," and those periodical derangements of health which cause so much depression and pain, can only be successfully overcome through the blood, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills rapidly make new, rich, red blood, at the same time building up the nervous system, that their reputation and popularity among women of all classes in all parts of the World is so great.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free. They are equally good for men.

DANISH RAILWAY DISASTER.

On November 2nd last, a big railway disaster occurred near the Vigerslev station in Zealand, Denmark, an express train, running into a passenger train. Both trains fell down an embankment, the coaches being turned completely over. The killed numbered 32, and the wounded 60. The cause of the accident was that a child fell out of the passenger train, which went back to pick the little one up. Just as the train was restarting, the express overtook it and the disaster occurred.

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Kowloon Cricket Club met the R.G.A. in a League fixture on Saturday, the result being a win for the Gunners. Bating first, the R.G.A. compiled 133 runs, of which Capt. Olliver contributed the best individual effort—a well-played 45. Claxton had the best bowling average. He only delivered just over six overs but took six wickets for 12 runs. For the losers, Robinson (23) and Goodall (20) were the only double-figure scorers, the innings closing for 87. Lient. Bryson took six wickets for 40 runs and Capt. Davies three for 34.

Hongkong C. C. met Civil Service in a friendly game, the result being a draw. The Servants batted first and declared at 187 for six wickets, the outstanding feature being A. E. Wood's 108 not out, which included five 6's and fourteen 4's. The Club opened weakly, but H. R. B. Hancock, who made a welcome reappearance, stayed the rot and made a well-played 57 not out. The innings closed at 111 for eight wickets.

Navy met the Staff and Departments in a friendly contest, the latter winning easily. Kennett alone reached double figures for the Navy (24), and the innings closed for 81. Col. Coles (36) and Major Bowen (57) started well for the Staffs, whose innings closed at 101 for the loss of two wickets.

The second eleven of the R.G.A. and Civil Service had a friendly game, and the latter won with comfort. The Gunners were all out for 100, of which Henderson compiled 70. To this, the Civil Service replied with 137 for seven wickets, Sandford making 45 not out and Crocker 25.

Another friendly match was that between the Chinese Recreation and K. C. C. second elevens. The Chinese team knocked up 182, the highest scorers being Ho Wing-kin (51), Li Chichor and Wong Po-keung (20 each). Kowloon were easily disposed of, being all out for 45, due to the fine bowling of Ho Wing-kin (3 for 20) and Li Chichor (5 for 21).

Craigengower played a friendly tie with the Club de Recreio and won by 17 runs. Club de Recreio made 67 and their opponents 84.

BREVITIES.

The petrified heel of the famous saber tooth tiger ever found among fossil remains in the Western Hemisphere has been found in Red Rock canyon in the Sierra Nevada.

The Puritans, like the Jews, observed Sabbath beginning with the evening before.

About 700 Portuguese officers and soldiers in France during the war married French girls.

In Norway the sale of liquors containing more than 1 per cent. of alcohol is banned.

Baked elephant's foot is said to be a dainty dish, though the flesh of the great quadruped does not find much favour with Europeans.

"In Paris there are a great number of 'dog' barbers. Some of the shaved animals are fantastically shorn, leagued strips.

Having received 1,825 letters in five years from some resident of Long Beach, Cal., whose writing was so poor the letters could not be read, former President Taft asked the postmaster there to find the anonymous correspondent and learn what it is all about.

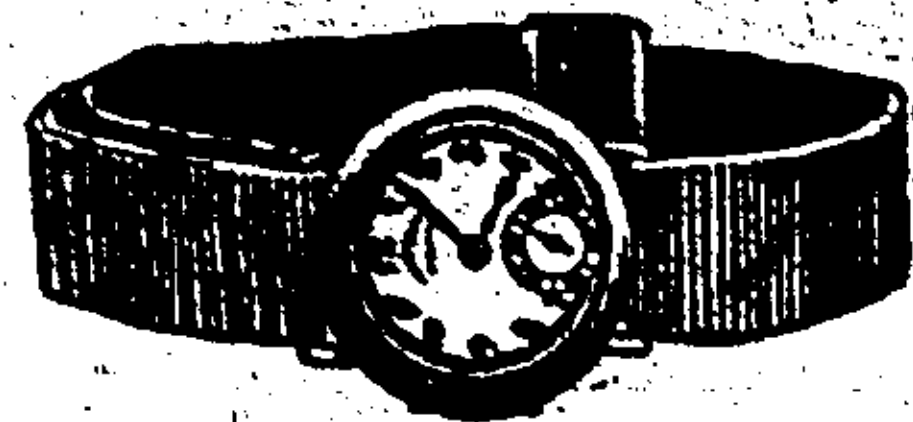


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The royal court of Alaskan, one of the Mongol kingdom, is looking for a new home. The capital of Fumafu has been suffering from drought the last seven years.

Honesty among Icelanders is so severe a faith that thefts are unknown though locks, bolts and bars are never used.

According to the 1910 census, the United States had 12,950,034 foreign-born men and women within its borders; about 4,500,000 have entered the country since that date.

Alcoholic liquors are wholly prohibited in Turkey and other Mahomedan countries. Mahomet forbade the use of alcohol.

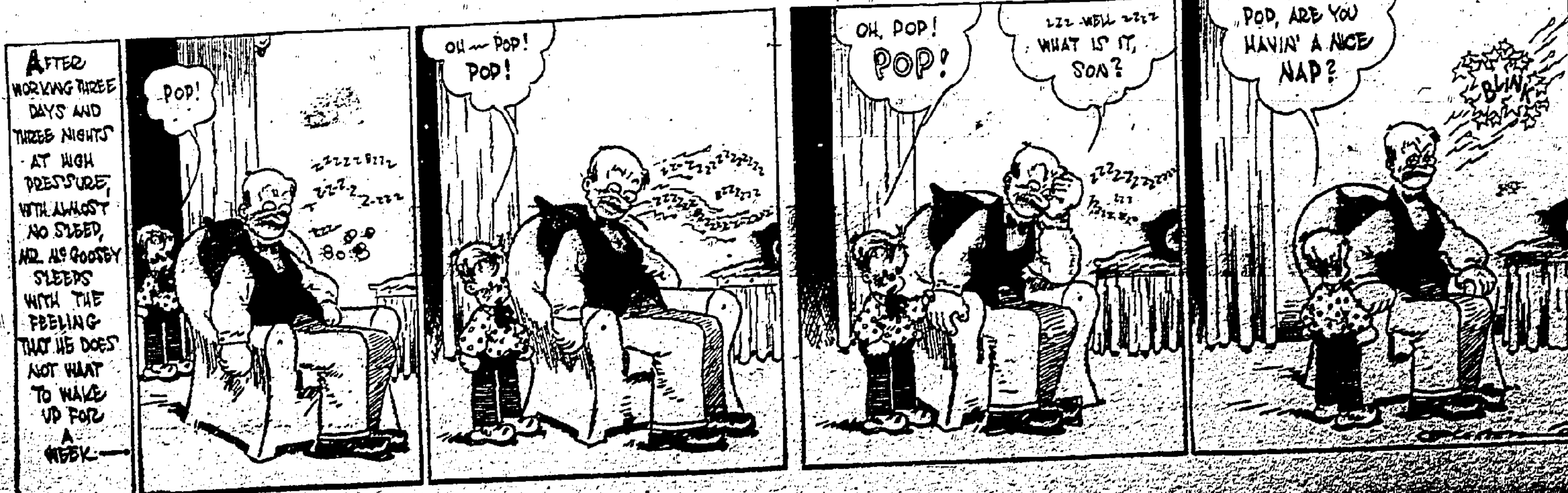
Many of the piles in use in Amsterdam are 300 or 400 years old. That part which is not in the ground is preserved by driving in nails with very large heads, so as to give the pile an iron coating which protects the wood from the pileworm.

Digging in Washington Heights New York, uncovered remains were of the wearing apparel and utensils of the Hessian soldiers employed against the colonies during the Revolution.

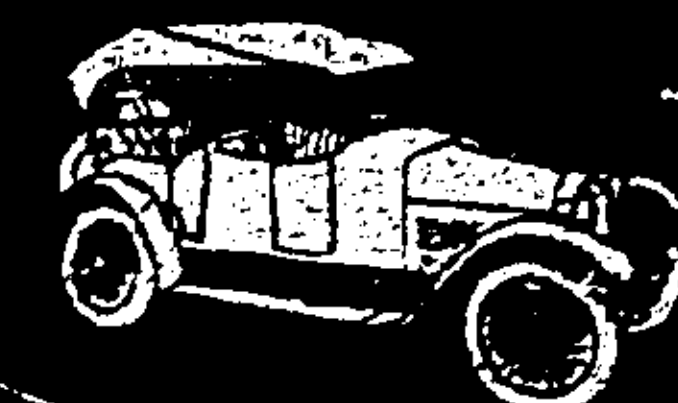
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Freckles Takes a Kindly Interest in His Dad!

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A recent photo of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George.



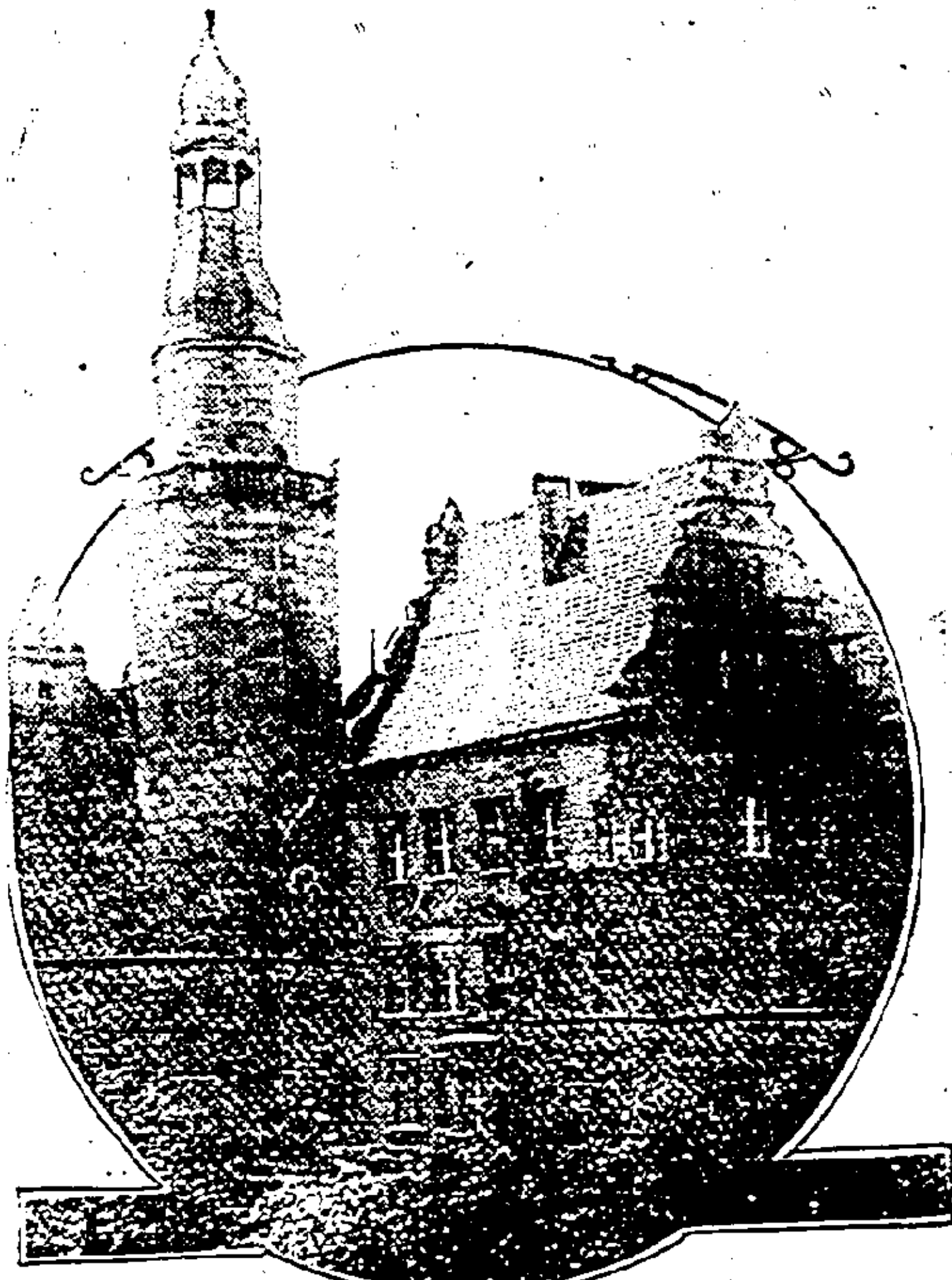
Bavarian Alpine peasants marching through Munich armed with rifles and bedecked with flowers. They saved the city from Spartacist rule.



Accompanied by her two sons, Hubertus (aged 10), and Friedrich (aged 7), the ex-Crown Princess recently visited the ex-Crown Prince of Germany at the Dutch Island of Wieringen. The Prince had not seen his wife for two years previous to this occasion. Photo shows Prince and Princess and one of their sons shortly after her arrival.



Admiral Baron Saito, new Governor-General of Korea (right), and Mr. K. Misuno, his administrative chief (left). They were photographed in the train on their way to the Emperor's summer villa at Nikko, where they went to acknowledge their respective appointments.



If allowed to remain in Holland, the ex-Kaiser will reside in a new castle just purchased in Doorn, which is seen above.



Shushwap Indians who met the Prince of Wales are here shown in all the finery of their hereditary rank.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reader's Service to the "Telegraph."]

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

London, Dec. 9. The Trade Union Congress is exceptionally important. It will discuss, besides Nationalisation, the cost of living, unemployment, conscription, the Russian policy, and the creation of a central co-ordinating council for the Trade Union movement. Some fiery speeches will be made, notably by Mr. Smillie who has warned the Government that if it does not agree to nationalisation by February action will be taken. He added that it will be constitutional action. Mr. Smillie said he understood the Government is inquiring as to the possibility of getting coal from India in the event of trouble in Britain. He would advocate a general strike if coal produced by Indian mine-workers, who are paid fourpence a day, is brought to England.

Mr. Brace, M.P., representing the Miners' Union, outlined a scheme of national control of mines by means of a pit committee for every colliery in the Kingdom with fourteen district committees composed of equal numbers of representatives of the workmen, officials and consumers. He also wanted a separate Ministry of Mines besides a National Council representing all the coalfields in Britain.

At the Trade Union Congress in London there were seven-fifty delegates representing five million workers. Mr. J. H. Thomas presided.

It was unanimously resolved to favour a propaganda campaign for nationalisation of coal mines and to hold a special Congress in

February to decide a form of action to compel the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Coal Commission if the recommendations are not by then enacted. A resolution was carried protesting against the "Government's indifference to abnormal profiteering by the large interests controlling necessities" and demanding immediate and effective Government control of raw materials and complete nationalisation of land, mines, railways and other means of transport.

There are now fifty-one Whitley Councils in existence representing over four million workers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding sixteen other professions.

Sir Richard Redmayne, who is resigning his post as Chief Inspector of Mines, will devote himself entirely to the work of the Imperial Mineral Resources.

Mr. J. H. Thomas stated that, replying to a deputation from the Congress on December 8th, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government intended to introduce before Christmas a Bill for National Unemployment Insurance.

A proposal to establish a Trade Union General Council in order to assist in the settlement of strikes and concentrate the whole Trade Union movement on industrial disputes was adopted, after an amendment to shelve the proposal had been defeated by 2,884,000 to 1,720,000 votes.

YUDENITCH'S ARMY.

London, Dec. 9. In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Hamar Greenwood said the Supreme Council in Paris had requested the Provisional Government of Estonia not to

take drastic action as regards Yudenitch's army pending the decision of the conference. Meanwhile the disposal of Bermond's forces is in the hands of the Inter-Allied Military Mission. Yudenitch's troops are in need of organisation. Certain units have been voluntarily disbanded by the Estonians.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, Dec. 9. Mr. Polk in an interview confirmed the departure to-night of the American Peace Delegation, but said it was in nowise connected with the attitude of the American Senate. The departure was arranged at the beginning of November. He anticipated that the Peace Conference would be replaced by a Council of the Ambassadors of the Powers in Paris.

THE ECONOMIC QUESTION.

Paris, Dec. 9. It is reported that M. Clemenceau is coming to London tomorrow to confer with Mr. Lloyd George and others regarding the

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

London, Dec. 9. In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel John Ward, Colonel Amery stated that a postion had been received from the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong asking for a more popular form of Government for the Colony and Sir Reginald Stubbs had been asked to consider carefully the question involved after he had some experience of the Colony. The Association had been informed accordingly.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

London, Dec. 9. Captain Ross Smith, flying a Vickers-Vimy to Australia for the prize of ten thousand sterling, arrived at Bima on the evening of 8th December and anticipates to reach Australia to-day. To win the prize he must arrive by 11th Dec. The newspapers give prominence to his magnificent achievement in arriving at Delhi on 25th Nov. Captain Ross Smith had flown for twenty-five hours on the preceding three days and covered only six hundred miles in two days. His superb performances have opened up a new era in world communication. Captain Ross Smith describes his flight as uneventful.

The Australian Navy is patrolling the last stretch of seventeen hundred miles to Port Darwin.

Meanwhile the Frenchman, Poulet, who is not a competitor for the ten thousand pounds prize, has not been reported since he left Bangkok on 2nd Dec. He is flying a Caudron aeroplane, not affording the maximum protection against the weather, and has experienced the most wretched weather and temperatures.

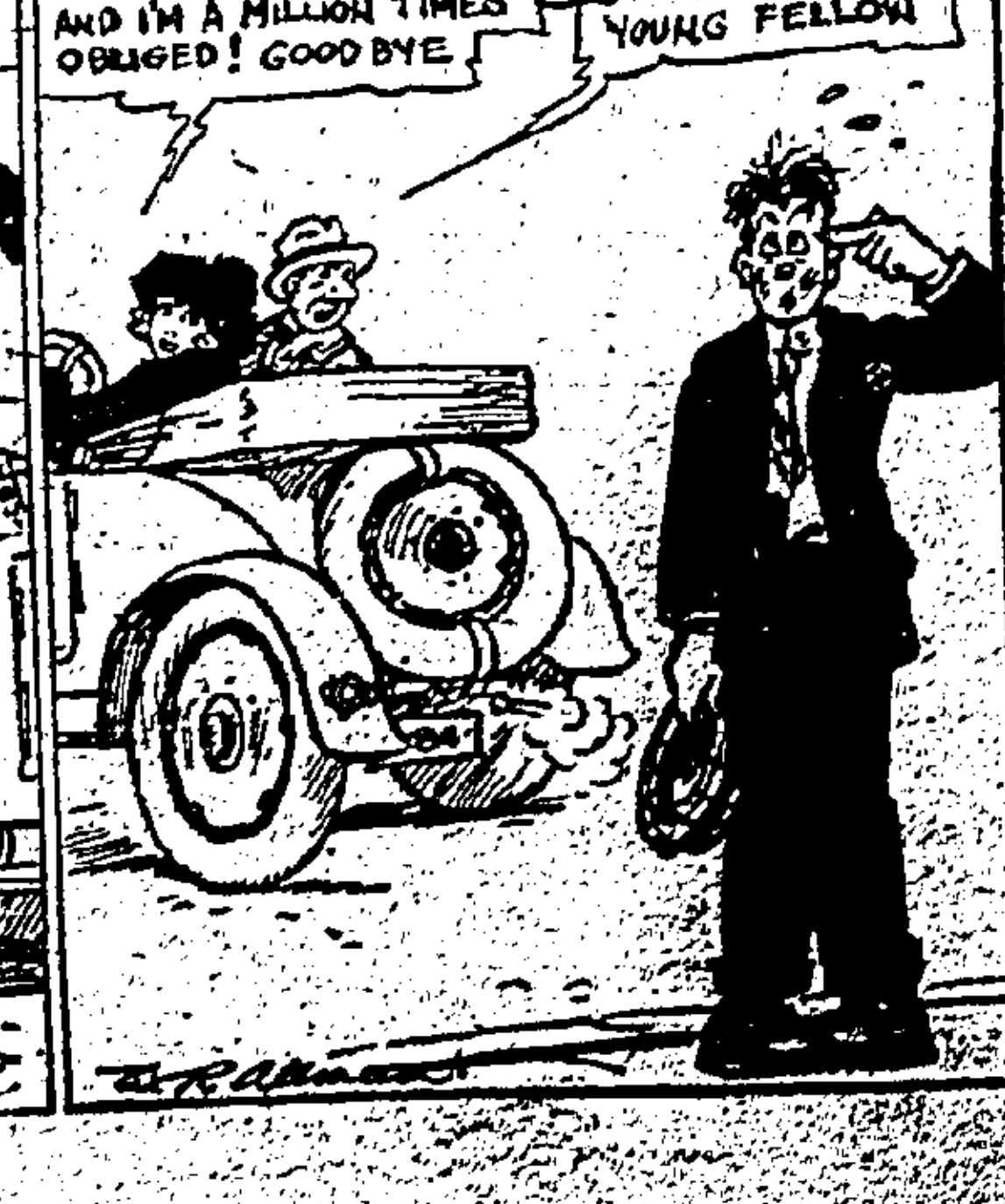
Meanwhile other fliers en route are Matthews in a Sopwith who was last reported at Vienna on 22nd Oct. Wilkins and Blackburn in a Kangaroo at Suda Bay on 5th Dec. and Howell in a Martinsyde at Pisa on 4th Dec.

RUSSIANS AS BRITISH HOSTAGES.

London, Dec. 9. Replying to Mr. Lunn, Mr. Churchill stated that one hundred Russian prisoners are held by the British as hostages for the safety of Britishers in Russia.

BY ALLMAN.

DONCS OF THE DUFFS

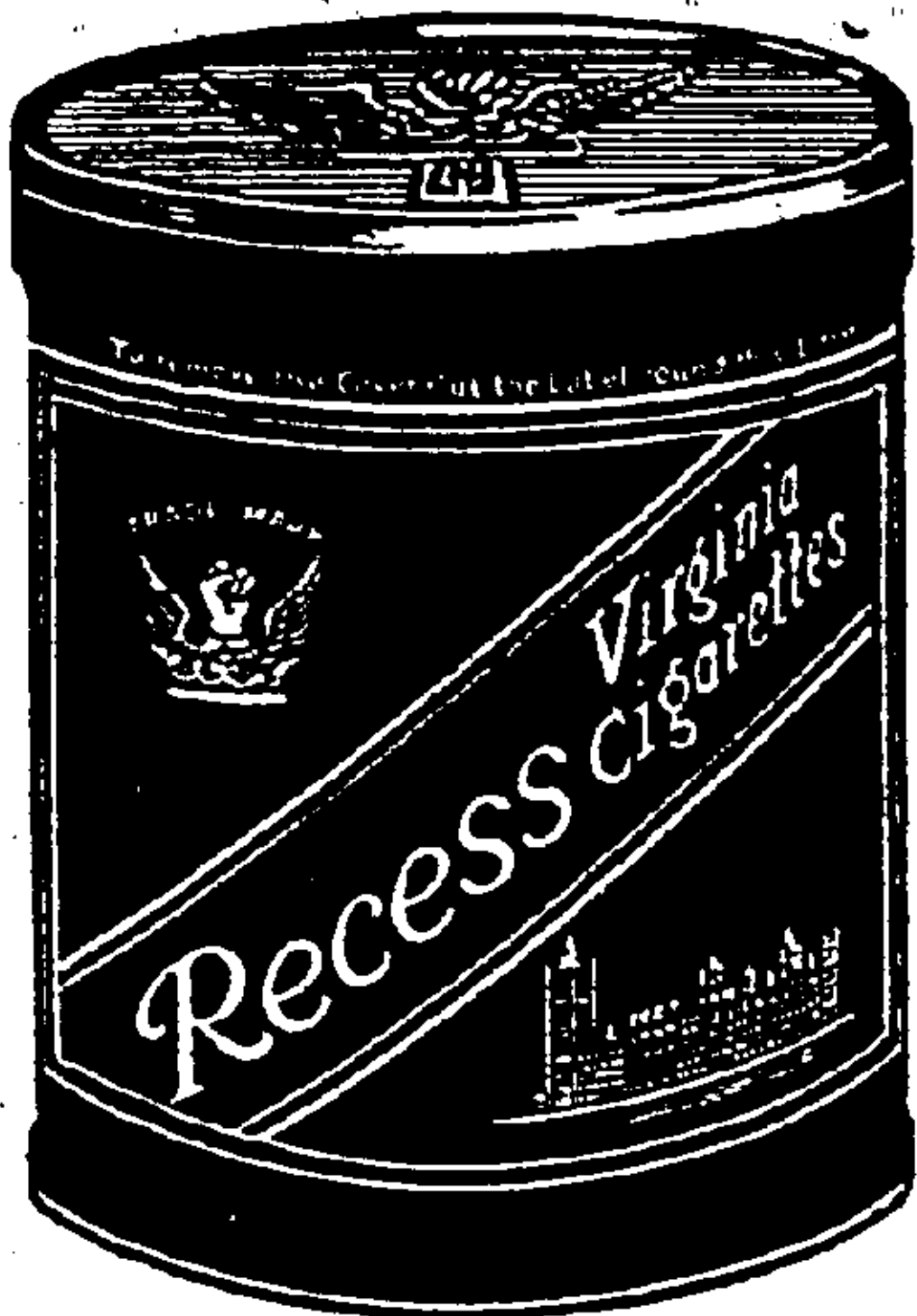


Wilbur Never Did Have Any Luck.

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4 m/s. D/P	5/4 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	5/4 3/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	5/4 3/4
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	98 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	12.06
6 m/s. France	12.18
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	96 5/8
T/T Bombay	221
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	221
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	213
Demand, Singapore	220 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3.80 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	30.40
Bar Silver, per oz forward	78 1/4
	76 5/8

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anton coins	3 1/2 pm.

China lost a couple of good chances of scoring the Club were worth their goal win. The forwards combined well and May. Piller and Boyston are good inside men. Zeverin scored a very nice goal and this player played a consistently good game throughout. The defence of the Club team with the exception of Mackenzie and Gerrard was weak and Carriers was missed. Gerrard is a very promising player. South China have the same weakness as their Senior eleven as many good chances were excitedly thrown away. The defence played well, the right back kicking with splendid power and accuracy for such a small player and the wingers were good.

Mr. Langford was in charge of the game.

KOWLOON V. ST JOSEPH'S R. Kowloon simply ran away with St Joseph's on the Club ground, the junior College team now that they are lending men to the senior eleven being a very weak side and Kowloon merely indulged in shooting practice. All the forwards scored and Wheeler and Jackson were also allowed to take a hand in the scoring in the second half. Rumsussen scored 3 and the fact that White half back and both the backs got a goal apiece is sufficient idea of the run of the game. It is hoped that St. Joseph's will not be unduly depressed by this crushing defeat which is probably a record for local football as their opponents are now on the top of their form and are a match for some of the Senior Clubs and will be an interesting entrant in the Shield matches shortly to be arranged. Th. Kowloon side will take a lot of heating in the 2nd Division. Mr. Burkes saw was in charge of the game.

POLICE V. ST JOSEPH'S.

Police again suffered defeat on Saturday but it was another stroke of bad luck which robbed them of a point, one of their own defenders having the misfortune to help the ball into his own net. St Joseph's did a lot of pressing in the first half and Clarke was in good form at back. Hyndman eventually got through the defence, but Miller equalised with a long shot. The Police took the lead after the interval, Congdon scoring, but Ogley who had gone forward levelled matters up. The game was very well contested to the finish until Omar from a corner kick scored luckily off one of the Police backs and St. Joseph's held the advantage to the end. Hyndman, Omar Ogley and Rahmin played very good football for St. Joseph's and Clarke, Congdon Millar and Grimmett were in fine form for the Police.

Mr. Skinner was in charge of the game.

NAVY V. STAFFS AND DEPT.

The Staffs have struck a bad patch and on Saturday's form will not win the League. The forwards are not up to last season's form. Ellaby and Kirby are sadly missed and the team lacks the dash of last season. The first half was a contest between the defences which were good on both sides and the forwards which were good and bad at times. Chances in the first half were missed by both teams and Townsend must have felt hurt when he sent a penalty the wrong side of the post. Navy were more aggressive in the second half and Glenn once saved a lightning drive from the inside left. Navy scored towards the end of the second half and one goal was about so much as there was in it either way. Townsend, Knight, Filmer, Schooler and Bunde played strong games for Staffs and Navy were well represented by the left wing, centre half and full backs. Mr. Smythe was in charge of the game.

CLUB RESERVES V. SOUTH CHINA "B"

The Club Reserves gave a good display against South China "B" on the military ground and retained the first half lead.

FOOTBALL.

(Continued from Page 9.)

both Black and McCubbin being often in the picture and Rodger was very comfortable with what came his way. The Navy defence was disappointing; neither Edwards nor his backs being convincing, but Toms and Niles worked very hard at half back. Graydon, and Rodger stood out from their conferees playing fine football all the afternoon, but Navy were below form, and the forwards did not get the ball so often as they wished.

Lieut. Snook was in charge of the game.

R. A. V. SOUTH CHINA.

The R. A. and South China game was a very bright affair with a rather remarkable result due entirely to the opportunism of Green, the R.A. Centre forward, who scored two clever goals. The first half was a ding dong struggle and certainly South China should have scored on one occasion but lacked the services of a sharpshooter. In the second half the game was even, until Green tricked man after man and scored a fine goal. South China's backs were playing a fine game, but the reserve half could not hold the wing against him and Morris gave Green another chance which the centre forward accepted getting a splendid goal which the Chinese goalkeeper made a frantic effort to save. South China badly need a reliable goal scorer as the work of the forwards was at times very fine. Kwok Po Kung and Ko Kin Fan played bright football and the backs and goalies were in fine trim but the halves were weak. R. A. were without Talford but Skelton played a clever game at centre half and Butler was in great form at back. Morris and Green were too clever for the defence and Green was a constant trouble to the defence, his goals being first class, and on his present form he is the most dangerous forward in the Colony. The game was fought with good spirit and was most enjoyable to watch.

Mr. Coaker was in charge of the game.

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

(Continued from Page 5.)

116 lbs. gave a very interesting and pleasurable six rounds as fly-weights. Both youngsters were as game as could be, but Flush had an advantage in weight, which he used in the last two rounds. Coles had done most of the leading before that, and everyone liked him for his droll seriousness. Mr. Logan simply had to declare the fight—or rather "contest"—a draw.

WOODWARD V. O'SHEA.

Private Woodward of the Wiltshires (137 lbs) who fought Seaman O'Shea of H. M. S. Hawkins (129 lbs.) seemed to know more about fighting and wild "swiping" than he did of boxing. He was never frightened of a mix-up, in fact he looked for them. All he wanted to do was to hit and be hit. It didn't much matter how. The chance of a "swipe" landing was what he relied on, and he made some humorous swings to no purpose. O'Shea, on the other hand, knew what boxing was and tried to show it. He sometimes did, but he never had a real chance, for Woodward, who was heavier and bigger, did some surprising things that would have upset any boxer giving away so much weight. At the end of the six rounds Mr. Logan gave O'Shea the verdict on points, because, after all said and done, he did try to box and other man didn't know how to.

There only remains some very well-deserved compliments to pay. Mr. J. C. Wildin, as M.C., was just the same favourite he always is with a boxing crowd, and Mr. H. J. Gedge and Mr. Logan as referees were beyond reproach. As time-keepers, Messrs. W. Pitt and A. B. Allan were very efficient. One could mention others of the Association to whom a measure of the success is due, but when it is acknowledged on all sides that the tournament was perhaps the most successful ever held in the Colony there is a

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